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LEAGUE PLAN PUT FORWARD FOR LIBERIA

Financial Aid Proposed Along Line Adopted for Austria and Hungary

SCHEME ALSO COVERS FARMS AND SCHOOLS

Findings of Appalling Abuses of Labor Draw World's Attention to Situation

Coöperation by the United States and the League of Nations in solving Liberia's problems is recommended by Mr. Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association. He is the author of "The Native Problem in Africa," containing a widely commended criticism of Liberian conditions. Mr. Buell, in the following article, gives his views on the situation and propounds his solution.

By RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL

A world sensation has been caused by the report of the International Commission on Forced Labor in Liberia. This commission was composed of three members, Dr. Cuthbert Christy, appointed by the League of Nations; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, an American Negro professor at Fisk University, appointed by the United States, and Arthur Barclay, appointed by Liberia. The commission was unanimous. Its findings paint a picture of appalling conditions.

Liberia is one of the two Negro republics in the world, the second being Haiti. It was first settled by the American colonization society in 1821 as a home for freed slaves. In 1847 the people declared their independence and adopted a form of government modeled after that of the United States. The country has an area about as large as the State of Pennsylvania; and a population estimated to be about 1,500,000.

The people are divided into two groups; the first consists of about 10,000 American-Liberians who inhabit the coast and who control the Government; the second consists of the hinterland population, organized into native tribes similar to those found elsewhere in West Africa. The findings of the commission conclusively show that high Liberian officials have shamefully abused the rights and liberties of the hinterland natives.

Perhaps the worst conditions relate to the forcible recruiting of labor for the Spanish island of Fernando Po. In 1928 the cocoa planters of this island agreed to pay Liberian officials $45 for each boy exported, plus a bonus of $5000 for each 1500 boys. Moved by this financial incentive, Vice-President Yancy and other high officials used soldiers from the Frontier Force to scour the country for native laborers. When the chiefs protested that they could not furnish any more boys

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Minority Issue Eases Sentence of Germans by Poles

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Jan. 13—Lenient sentences were passed yesterday on eight members of the German minority in Upper Silesia accused of murdering the Polish policeman Sznapka during the election campaign in November.

Two received 18 months' imprisonment each, one 12 months, four six months and one was acquitted. The judge considered the fact that passions had been unduly excited during the elections an extenuating circumstance.

The case has been followed with enormous interest throughout the country and the result is regarded as evidence of the conciliatory policy Poland intends to pursue when the question of minorities comes up for discussion at Geneva at the forthcoming session of the Council on Jan. 19.

The Government has now issued the text of its note to the League of Nations replying to German complaints that the Silesian minority had been ill treated during the elections. According to Polish figures the number of voters disqualified was 4570 for the local Diet and 3017 for the central Parliament. The German estimate is 30,000.

Poles Deny Reich Charge

WARSAW, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Polish Government has sent to the League of Nations Secretariat a note refuting charges contained in several German communications to the League regarding treatment of the German minority in Upper Silesia.

The Polish note describes the German communications as of political character and denies the charge that the German minority was not permitted to exercise its full electoral right in the recent Polish election. The real causes of excitement during that campaign, the note said, may be found in the natural expression of Polish public opinion against "terroristic methods" to which the Polish minority was subjected in Germany.

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Legations Planning Move to Nanking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

PREPARATIONS are being made by the Chinese Government to accommodate the foreign legations that are planning to move to Nanking. Lots in the city have been mapped out to be sold on a non-profit making basis to the foreign countries who desire land there. The Government is also erecting a new building to rent to the powers for their legation offices. The lots in the city designated for legation sites are scattered to prevent the formation of a "Legation Quarters," as now exists in Peiping. The proposal at a recent meeting to buy the legation quarters in Peiping for a university site was turned down.

Taxes and Wage Cuts Depress Reich Workers

Chancellor Bruening Meets Hostile Crowds in Upper Silesia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The trip of Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, to Upper Silesia, which has just been completed, must have shown him, it is held here, to what extent the dissatisfaction of the masses has grown and the great influence radical elements have achieved under the present social conditions.

It has been pointed out often enough in Leftist circles during the past months that the salvaging of the Reich's finances and the protection of the budget against fluctuations of unemployment which the Cabinet succeeded in accomplishing, nevertheless has burdened the masses with such heavy taxation that distress, dissatisfaction, and even despair have increased. This condition was eagerly utilized and nourished by Fascists and Communists.

The Government's simultaneous endeavor to revive industry by supporting the employers' demand for wage cuts only aided to increase the dissatisfaction of the working class.

German people have enjoyed very little peace in the past 12 years (leaving the war entirely out of account), for Germany is still in a revolutionary phase.

Dr. Bruening had an opportunity to gain a first hand impression of what has been developing in the masses when he visited Silesia which, seen from a wage point of view, is one of Germany's poorest industrial districts. The crowds showed a very hostile attitude toward him and cries of "the hunger Chancellor" were heard.

Even the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung in Breslau (Silesia's capital), says that it would be wrong to close one's eyes to this severe crisis in the confidence between sections of the population and the Reich's administration.

Meanwhile the wage conflict in the Ruhr mining industry has been ended primarily with the help of a special decree issued by President von Hindenburg, enabling an arbitrator to arrive at a decision independently of the parties concerned. Miners and mine owners had to make concessions.

Wage conflicts of this magnitude are much more than mere economic or labor problems in this country. Every wage cut increases radicalism and this turns people against the present régime. Every big wage battle, therefore, has its bearing on the continuation of democracy in Germany, to put it in plain words.

The quick settlement of the Ruhr conflict like the quick salvaging of the Reich's finances may have increased the social hardships of the masses but it has enabled German economics to continue to function. This, in its final result, must benefit the masses, but as one paper points out it is difficult to make them see that, as the demonstrations in Upper Silesia certainly showed. Once more Dr. Bruening is being urged to help people to bear the hardships resulting from the necessary economic measures by taking active steps in forcing foodstuff prices down.

$48,000,000 ASKED FOR BUILDING AS JOBLESS RELIEF

Roosevelt Urges Emergency Measure in Message to Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13—Immediate appropriation of $48,027,941 for public works as an emergency measure to relieve the unemployment situation was asked by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a special message transmitted to the Legislature last night.

While all of the appropriations recommended will be included in the executive budget, which will reach the Legislature on Jan. 15, the Governor asked their advance consideration by legislative leaders in accordance with his determination reached last fall to expedite employment relief.

The Governor's message calls for $18,009,941 for highway work; $20,000,000 for new institutional construction; $6,146,500 for permanent betterment, including the enlarging of existing institutions; $3,000,000 for bridges at Albany, Troy and Cohoes; $853,500 for land purchases connected with new building sites and $18,000 for Conservation Department work.

Of the total amount, the Governor recommends that $30,000,000 be provided from bond issue moneys, the highway fund of $18,009,941 to accrue from current revenues.

"If promptly enacted," the Governor's message concludes, "these measures will, by spring or early summer, provide no inconsiderable relief to the unemployment situation."

John Knight, Senator from Arcade, Republican leader, in asking that the measure be referred to the Finance Commission, announced his complete agreement with the program to meet unemployment by expediting building work.

Democratic leaders in both the Senate and the Assembly introduced resolutions to set up standing committees to handle all unemployment proposals. A resolution introduced by Samuel Mandelbaum (D.), Assemblyman from New York City, asked for a joint legislative committee to survey the employment situation and suggest remedial measures.

California to Assure Workers of Their Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13—California has embarked upon a campaign to assure every satisfactory industrial and commercial employee within the State that he is not in danger of losing his position because of alleged hard times.

Through the California State Chamber of Commerce every local chamber and commercial organization, and more than 900 of the larger employers of labor, are being enlisted in the work.

Employers are asked not only to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Nationalist Army Routs 10,000 'Reds' in Hunan Province

HANKOW, China, Jan. 13 (AP)—Nationalist military headquarters here announced today its forces had routed 10,000 "Reds" in northwestern Hunan Province.

China Meets Payments

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Nanking dispatches to the Kuo Min News Agency today announced a gain of 26,702,000 taels in customs revenue for 1930 over 1929, as shown in the report of the inspector-general of customs.

The Ministry of Finance reports that all foreign obligations, including the 1915 reorganization loan secured on the customs revenues, have been fully met, as well as the interest and redemption obligations on all domestic loans similarly secured.

China Gets Back Amoy

AMOY, China, Jan. 13 (AP)—The former British concession in Amoy, consisting of a small area within the city limits, was returned to Chinese jurisdiction today. The concession was established in 1851. Its retrocession does not concern the existing international settlement.

Dramatic Television Performance Presented to Middle West Radio Fans

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Achievement of another milestone in the advance of television was witnessed by the middle West yesterday, when a musical comedy, said to be the first presentation of its kind to utilize all the facilities of the latest television technique, was presented by the Chicago Station W9XAO, run in connection with the sound station WIBO.

The station was equipped and is operated by the Western Television Corporation, which also operates W9XAP in connection with the sound station WMAQ.

The production, which was written and produced by George Gruskin, co-director of the corporation's program service and managing editor of Radio Industries, was entitled "Their Television Honeymoon," and lasted for 30 minutes, beginning at 7:45 p. m. central standard time.

About 1000 owners of television receiving sets in the Midwest made up the audience to which this program was available. Only the central section of Chicago, where television reception is not satisfactory because of a condition which corresponds to static in sound reception, it was anticipated, would be prevented from receiving the program.

"With present-day television facilities," Mr. Gruskin said, "it is now possible to build presentations combining both stage and moving picture techniques. Though the sets are limited, as in the theater, we are able to switch instantaneously from close-ups to long shots and various perspectives of the players.

"The resultant variety of pictures gives a television production the appearance of a stage play photographed by a moving picture camera, except that it is additionally possible to fade various scenes into one another—movie fashion—without making use of curtains or black-outs. The voice accompaniment, which goes over the regular sound broadcast station, is synchronized more perfectly with the television artist's lip motions than are the sound and sight effects in the talkies."

Because of the diminutive size of the screen with which the receiving sets are equipped—approximately four by six inches—the number of figures projected is limited to four when they are shown full length, or to two close-ups. "In the studio demonstration set, however, which is two feet square," Mr. Gruskin said, "these close-ups are better than moving picture close-ups, while on the screens of commercial sets they are better than newspaper half-tones."

Pressure Is Put Behind Move to Bar Alien Representation

House Judiciary Committee Urged to Report Favorably on Proposed Amendment Seeking to Prevent Government by Outsiders

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—A movement has been started in home districts of members of the House Judiciary Committee to urge them to give favorable report on the so-called Capper-Sparks "Stop Alien Representation" amendment to the Constitution.

With the present lineup of wets and drys in Congress, the proposal has immediate interest, particularly in view of the fact that reapportionment of congressional districts, under the 1930 census, takes effect March 4, 1931. Many rapidly growing states will gain new representatives under reapportionment, while slower growing states will lose them.

Advocates of this amendment charge that increase in the big states is due largely to the presence of aliens, and that so long as these do not have the vote they should not be entitled to added representation.

It is charged that 7,500,000 unnaturalized aliens are in the country, and that these are now giving an advantage to wet metropolitan areas in the redistribution of House seats.

Friends of the proposed amendment believe that if it is submitted by the present Congress it will be quickly ratified by three-fourths of the states before the reapportionment becomes effective.

Advocates of the Sparks-Capper proposal also point out that New York, which is the largest state in number of aliens, has a provision in its state constitution adopted in 1894, "excluding aliens," from the total population before apportioning the citizens into districts for state legislative representation. The Constitutional amendment, they assert, would merely do for the nation what the state holding the greatest number of aliens has already found necessary to do for itself.

Dr. George M. Fowles, chairman of the amendment campaign committee, listed the following groups as among those which have backed the proposed amendment:

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, through its commission on temperance and social service; some of the outstanding bodies of the Masonic Fraternity; high church officials; Methodist Episcopal Conferences; a host of ministers, congregations, patriotic societies, and national dry leaders.

SPENDING URGED IN ENGLAND AS HELP TO TRADE

Economist of Cambridge Backs Labor Theory, Opposed by Many

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 13—John Maynard Keynes, distinguished Cambridge University economist, has startled Great Britain by coming out in support of the theory, long advocated in Labor Government circles here, that to spend freely is to help trade.

"To save more than usual in present circumstances," Mr. Keynes said in a radio talk on unemployment, "is utterly harmful and misguided. With a large unemployed surplus already available for producing capital goods, the effect of saving is merely to add to this surplus. Whenever you save, i.e., you put a man out of work for a day.

"Therefore patriotic housewives, sally out, tomorrow early into the streets and go to the wonderful sales everywhere advertised. You will do yourselves good for never were things so cheap—cheap beyond your dreams—and you will have the added joy of increasing employment.

"What we need now is not to button up our waistcoats tight, but to be in a mood of expansion and activity. Nationally I should like to see schemes of greatness and magnificence carried out."

This appears to be opposed completely to the theory hitherto held in most economic circles here. Prof. Edwin Cannan, dean of the faculty of economics of London University, for example, referring to transfer of wealth from rich to poor, which spending, as opposed to saving, involves, said Jan. 12, "Examined in detail in connection with the present depression, the theory breaks down most hopelessly. The most depressed of all industries is wheat growing; is that going to be helped by giving the poor larger incomes at the expense of the rich?"

Professor Cannan's view finds other supporters. That veteran Liberal economist and industrialist, Sir Hugh Bell, at York, Jan. 11, said the only escape he could see from the present time of most serious difficulty was through judicious thrift. Expenditure, he said, which is not always immediately reproductive, is at present almost entirely to be condemned.

Meanwhile the campaign for economy in national and local expenditure has been started and a meeting has been called, at which Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Sir Robert Horne, and Sir Ernest Benn are advertised as speakers, with E. C. Grenfell, senior member of Parliament for the City of London, in the chair.

Revised Copyright Bill Passes House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — The House passed the revised Vestal copyright bill today by a rising vote of 185 to 34.

The approval of the measure followed months of consideration. In the final day of debate, the opposition led by Jeff Busby (D.), Representative from Mississippi, opposed the measure by means approximating a filibuster.

The measure must still be approved by the Senate.

As enacted the bill extends the term of copyright procurable under American law to a limit of 50 years after the passing of the author. Its final provision is for the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union, established by the convention at Berne, Switz., for the protection of literary and artistic work.

COMMUNISTS IMPRISONED

VILNA, Lithuania, Jan. 13 (AP)—Four former members of the Lithuanian Diet today were sentenced to eight years' imprisonment after they had been convicted of Communist activities. Six others were sentenced to from two to four years.

GOOD ROAD CITED AS AID TO IDLE AND TO DRIVER

Unemployment and 'Mud' Tax War Urged at Parley of Roadbuilders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13—Calling on the people of the United States to "declare a double war on mud and unemployment," W. A. Van Duzer, president of the American Roadbuilders' Association, presented a plan for the abolition of one and the alleviation of the other, at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the organization, which opened here yesterday.

Mr. Van Duzer, who is assistant chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Highway Department, said that if the national expenditure for hard roads was increased to $7,000,000,000, those now unemployed would be set at work, and the country embarked on a program for elimination of the "mud tax," or the amount it costs to drive cars on unimproved roads, over the cost of running on durable surfaces.

That the size of the sum in his proposal made it prohibitive, was denied by the speaker. "It is nothing compared with war-time expenditures," he pointed out. "It must be remembered that money expended for highways is not wasted but becomes a definite asset in the increased value of the community, state and nation."

Attending the initial session of the five-day convention were 15,000 engineers, contractors and others interested in the hard roads industry from all parts of the United States and many other countries. Attendance today was expected to reach 22,000.

In his summary picture of the place of highway making in the national industries, Mr. Van Duser said the road cost last year was $2,200,000,000, representing a payment of approximately $1,760,000,000 in wages. Thus at an average yearly wage of $1000 employment was provided for 1,760,000 men and women.

With more than 2,000,000 miles of unimproved roads in the country there is every reason to go ahead with greater effort, he said, explaining that any unimproved road carrying 500 vehicles a day justifies improvement and that its users pay for its improvement in the "mud tax."

Thomas H. McDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads of the Department of Agriculture, ventured that federal and state road construction this year would be from 30 to 50 per cent greater than in any year in the past.

Today the convention turned its attention to highway location, one of the subjects of highway research and the construction and maintenance of low-cost bridges. Henry W. Brood of Salt Lake City, chairman of the Utah State Roads Commission, and president of the American Association of State Highway Officials, presided.

While admitting that the introduction of labor-saving machinery has reduced the number of men employed on hard-road work, Charles M. Upham, engineer director of the National Association, and chief engineer of the North Carolina Highway Department, for its $500,000,000 model road-building program, asserted that the industry, especially the manufacturing and distribution of machinery aspects, has more than taken over the surplus of workers caused by machinery.

DROUGHT RELIEF BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—By a vote of 353 to 4, the House today sent to conference the drought relief appropriation measure which has been under issue between it and the Senate for over a week.

No debate was permitted by Republican floor leaders of the Senate amendment for a $15,000,000 appropriation for food purposes. It is expected that the Senate conferees will recede from this controversial item and report back to their chamber the original House grant of $45,000,000.

COL. WOODCOCK SEES DRY AID IN COMING REPORT

Expects Those Who Look for Modification to Be Disappointed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The findings of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement concerning prohibition are believed likely to disappoint many persons who have expected that it might recommend some modifications of the dry laws, and will "make people settle down" to support the law, according to Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, national prohibition director.

In an address before a group of Protestant ministers at Union Methodist Episcopal Church on Jan. 12 to commemorate the eleventh anniversary of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, Colonel Woodcock praised the sincere and scholarly attitude with which the members of the commission approached the prohibition question. He worked with them himself for three months, he said, and he believed their report would give the public "the truth about prohibition."

The thought that things are going to be changed, he said, has occasioned a large part of the restlessness with respect to prohibition.

Characterizing temperance education as an essential factor in encouraging private individuals to observe the law, he continued:

"The hope of the prohibition policies of the United States is for a revival of interest in temperance education. There is no reason for temperance education to stop now that we have the Eighteenth Amendment."

The policy of the national prohibition director's forces is to attempt to break up the traffic in intoxicating liquors, Colonel Woodcock said, as contrasted with their use by private individuals.

"No matter how big an army we had enforcing prohibition, it would not be effective against the private user except indirectly, through diminishing the supply of liquor available to him," he continued. "This is not a confession of weakness, but a statement of something that is inherent in every prohibitory law."

The research division of the prohibition bureau was set up to "tell the cold, clear truth about prohibition," and not for propaganda, Colonel Woodcock said. "If prohibition can't stand on the truth, I hope it will fail, but I believe it will survive," he added.

France Appears Ready to Grant Foreign Loans

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The French official attitude toward granting loans to foreign countries is well summed up in a statement by Louis Germain-Martin, Minister of Finance, appearing in the newspaper Paris-Midi.

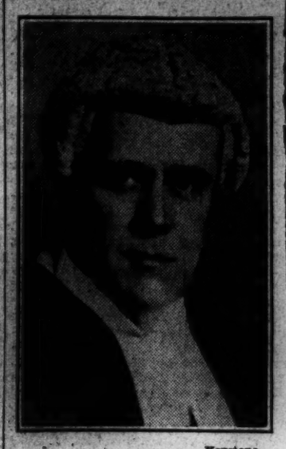
The Government's policy in this matter is extremely cautious and statements by Cabinet members are of necessity highly discreet. There is little doubt France would like to grant foreign loans, but the problem has been to find the right outlet for accumulated reserves.

Public opinion would not tolerate granting loans to countries which have adopted an attitude considered unfriendly to France, such as Italy and Germany, but there are other possibilities. In view of the close contact recently maintained between the French and British Treasuries and banks the issue of the report from New York that England may obtain a joint loan from France and the United States appears to be not without foundation.

M. Germain-Martin's published statement was general in tone and certainly does not commit the French Government to granting any particular loan. His words were "the hour would appear to have arrived for studying the main lines of a broad policy of international credit."

M. Germain-Martin implied that he would welcome the activity of the Finance Committee of the League of Nations in bringing about such international collaboration.

Shares in Framing Indian Constitution



Keystone

LORD SANKEY

Casting Out of Fear Urged As Peace Start

Jane Addams Says It Would Be Tremendous Beginning Toward World Comity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Casting out of fear is the beginning of peace, Miss Jane Addams told 200 guests at a luncheon given in her honor by the New York State Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The men and women who had gathered to do honor to the league's first international president heard a brilliant appeal from Miss Addams for the wiping out of this "worst aspect of human nature."

"I have watched fear grip the people in our neighborhood around Hull House this winter, men and women who have watched their small margin of savings disappear, heads of families who have anticipated hunger for their young ones before that hunger appears," said Miss Addams. "In their panic they are scarcely responsible for their acts.

"In much the same way fear is felt by one nation for another. If we should be able to get fear out of our hearts we would have made a tremendous beginning toward that international comity we all so very much desire."

Miss Addams declared that political machinery for international coöperation lags far behind cultural and economic interdepedence and she urged that internationalists be regarded as "practical politicans with their feet on the ground."

"Recently I heard it said that there are 175 peace societies in the United States," Miss Addams continued. "The remark was made almost as though some reproach were attached to the number. It reminded me that when I was a child I lived in a small town in which there were five churches. People always were saying that the five churches should combine but I thought that it would be a pity to do it because the member who passed the box in one church would never have been allowed to do it for a bigger congregation and I was sure the choirs in several never would have been tolerated in a union church. So in the peace societies there is room for everybody and there is no reproach if they recognize that they have a mutual cause which only will be gained when there is no more war."

Miss Madeline Doty called upon the United States to adopt "a totally different attitude of coöperation toward the entire world," and said that in the present state of lack and suffering in Europe war is likely to break out at any time, with the rest of the world finding itself arrayed against the Communists of Russia and Germany. Miss Emily Greene Balch, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, with Mrs. John Jay White as chairman, made speeches urging the substitution of law for war.

Earth's 30-Foot Wabble to Be Charted by Adelaide and La Plata Observers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The discovery that the earth wabbles as much as 30 feet in six months is causing astronomers concern, not because of the possibility of any cataclysmic development, but in view of the interference with the work of surveyors who must have very accurate data. This phenomenon is to be investigated by the observatories' staffs at Adelaide and La Plata, which have been specially selected as points for study in the Southern Hemisphere.

These places are on the same parallel of latitude, within one minute of arc, and halfway round the world from each other. The director of the Adelaide observatory, George F. Dodwell, who is Government astronomer, and his staff, have undertaken the important work as an honorary contribution to science. The staff have even erected the building for the telescope which has been lent to Adelaide for the purpose by Professor Kimura of the Mizusawa Observatory, Japan. The Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is sponsoring the activities of Australia in this world-wide astronomical survey, and the State Government has given its sanction to the work at the special request of the international astronomical authorities.

Mr. Dodwell says the astronomers of the world have long known that the earth's axis moves. The theory of Wegener is that, owing to the viscosity of magma some distance beneath the earth's surface, the crust, solid as it is, is not in the stable position of the rest, but undergoes deformation. In the course of ages, therefore, the equatorial portion of the crust may slip around to the poles, and bring glaciation to parts which are now in a temperate climate. At any rate, it is certain, Mr. Dodwell points out, that latitudes of places on the earth's surface do show a change in the course of time.

At present the motion is very small, and the earth pole moves in an ellipse only about 30 feet long once in about six months.

Mr. Dodwell explains that the phenomenon of latitude variation was discovered by Chandler in the United States of America, and Kustner in Berlin about 1888, and since 1899 a continuous series of observations for the study of variations of latitude have been carried out on the parallel of 39 degrees 8 minutes north latitude in Japan, Turkestan, Sardinia, Maryland, Ohio, and California. It has been found that the motion of the poles is counter-clockwise. There is an annual effect which is thought to be the result of meteorological causes, and follows the seasons.

INDIA SCHEME REGARDED AS PROVISIONAL

Framework to Be Filled In by Agreements on Disputed Points

RESERVATIONS MADE BY MUHAMMADANS

Reduction in British Army Proposed—European Circles Advise Cautious Course

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 13—The far-reaching nature of the scheme for a responsible government for India, outlined in the federal structure subcommittee's report, has so impressed delegates to the Round Table Conference that speeches made in discussing it today have been largely taken up with emphasizing its purely provisional character, although the final note was one of confidence in eventual success.

Doubts and reservations have been put forward especially by Indian Muhammadans, also by speakers representing the Conservative element in the British Parliament.

Lord Reading, on the other hand, said British Liberals regarded it favorably, though they recognized that the report did not represent a completed scheme. They also reserved full liberty to modify or withdraw assent to it after it had been more fully worked out. Their attitude was based upon two assumptions—namely, that a Hindu-Moslem accord would be reached and that the federal nature of the scheme would be fully maintained.

Insist on Safeguards

Sir Muhammad Shafi and M. A. Jinnah for the Moslems went further. Sir Muhammad said that as the hoped-for Hindu-Moslem settlement had not been attained he must take his stand upon the decision reached by the All-India Moslem conference at Delhi in 1927-1928—that no constitution would be acceptable unless it actually embodied adequate safeguards for Muhammadans.

He went on to express doubts in particular as to whether the proposed scheme would prove satisfactory in this respect where responsibility of the central executive and the method of appointing the Cabinet were concerned.

Mr. Jinnah's objections were even more fundamental. He described a Hindu-Moslem settlement with safeguards giving Muhammadans a full sense of security as a sine qua non. He also took exception to the powers reserved to the British Governor-General and indicated that, failing the possibility of satisfying Moslem opinion with an all-India federal scheme as now proposed, it might be necessary to explore the practicability of an alternative based upon a federal plan confined to the British provinces.

Moderates' View Given

Srinivasa Sastri, speaking for the Hindu Moderates, appealed to the Muhammadans not to block the proceedings, and suggested that both sides should accept arbitration of the Government of India upon points in dispute. Mr. Sastri also feared it might be impossible to obtain acceptance in India of some of the powers reserved to the British Governor-General.

Lord Peel for the British Conservatives put in a memorandum raising a number of further points to which this party is not at present prepared to commit itself. Other reservations were made by M. R. Jayakar, representing the more advanced Hindus, T. F. Gavin Jones on behalf of the British Commercial community, and Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal who spoke for non-Brahmanical Hindus.

The general conclusion, however, seemed to be that while no community is prepared to commit itself irrevocably in advance, the report represents a framework into which it may not be impossible to fit provisions and compromises representing the maximum of agreement attainable.

Smaller Army Proposed

Resolutions drafted by James H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, expressing views set forth in the defense subcommittee of the Round Table Conference, indicate a strong movement of Indian opinion toward reduction of the British army of 70,000 men now maintained in India for frontier defense and the preservation of order.

Another resolution says the subcommittee considers that with development of a new political structure in India defense must to an increasing extent be the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone.

Accompanying these resolutions are others supporting the speeding-up of Indianization of the Indian army and establishment of an officers' training college for Indians in India. These are to be considered further.

So far chief criticism has been from Lord Reading, formerly Viceroy of India, and Sir Samuel Hoare, lately Secretary of State for Air, who, while not opposing the general view taken, have urged the need of proceeding with caution.

Their protest represents a strong opinion in European circles in India that any reduction in British forces that the political situation may justify should be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in Indian troops so that the ratio which has been kept up for 70 years between these two parallel bodies may not be disturbed.

The main features of the proposed federal structure follow generally the lines laid down by Lord Reading, which involve:

A Governor-General appointed by the British Parliament.

A legislature, consisting of two chambers, namely, a Senate of 100 to

130 members and a lower chamber of 260 members.

A federal executive responsible to the Legislature.

Matters of defense, however, together with foreign relations and certain other subjects such as the protection of minorities and preservation of India's financial stability, are to be reserved to the Governor-General.

Members of the Senate would be required to have qualification similar to those in the existing Indian Council of State, and to obtain continuity only a limited number would retire annually. Senators would be appointed by provincial legislatures in case of those representing British India.

Lower chamber members, representing also both states and provinces, would be elected for five years unless the chamber was dissolved earlier by the Governor-General or defeated upon direct no confidence vote by a two-thirds majority in the chambers, sitting together.

Both chambers would contain representatives of such special communities as depressed classes, Indian Christians, Europeans, Anglo-Indians [i. e., persons of mixed parentage], also landlords, Indian and European commerce, also labor. The question of how residuary powers should be alloted between central and provincial legislatures is to be taken up later.

The Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald now hopes to wind up the Indian Round Table conference definitely, either on Jan. 16 or at the latest on Jan. 19, when he will make his promised statement of the British Government's policy, it was announced today.

STATE IS GIVING AVIATION COURSES

Illustrated lectures in aviation are being offered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the auspices of the Division of University Extension, State Department of Education. "Air Transportation," "Aviation" and "Theory and Operation of the Aircraft Engine" are the three courses to be given.

Several visits will be made to the M. I. T. wind tunnel during the classes. The courses are part of the three years' training in practical aviation engineering offered by the State. On the completion of the full course a certificate is awarded by the Massachusetts Department of Education. Classes start during the week of Jan. 12.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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TWELVE NAMES SUBMITTED FOR HARVARD BOARD

Five of the Number Are to Be Elected in June for Term of Six Years

Twelve candidates were named today to fill the places on the Harvard board of overseers left vacant by the expiration of the terms of five members. The names were submitted by the committee on nominations of the Harvard Alumni Association. Five overseers will be elected in June for a term of six years.

The five members whose terms expire in June are Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe '87 of Boston, Albert Thompson Perkins '87 of St. Louis, Mo., Arthur Woods '92 of New York City, Barrett Wendell Jr. '02 of Chicago, Ill., and Roger Irving Lee '02 of Boston.

The candidates for overseers, whose names will appear on the postal ballots to be mailed in April to all holders of Harvard degrees eligible to vote are as follows:

George R. Agassiz "84, of Newport, R. I., president, board of overseers, 1929-30. Overseer, 1924-30.

Allston Burr '89, of Chestnut Hill, member of Coffin & Burr, President, Harvard Alumni Association, 1928-29.

Dwight P. Robinson '90, of Philadelphia, Pa., president, Dwight P. Robinson Company, Inc.

Frederick Winsor '93, of Concord, Headmaster, Middlesex School.

John Lord O'Brian '96, of Buffalo, N. Y., Assistant to United States Attorney-General.

James F. Curtis '99, of Roslyn, N. Y., member of Curtis, Fosdick & Belknap.

William Phillips '00, of Boston, recently United States Minister to Canada.

Roger I. Lee '02, of Boston, Member Public Health Council of State of Massachusetts.

Charles W. Gilkey '03, of Chicago, Ill., professor of preaching, University of Chicago Divinity School.

Gaspar G. Bacon '08, of Boston, president, Massachusetts State Senate.

William Clark '12, Princeton, N. J., United States District Judge for District of New Jersey.

R. Keith Kane '22, New York City, lawyer, associated with Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Music

Eighteenth Century Orchestra

Last night, in Jordan Hall, the Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor, gave a concert of music of that period, with Heinrich Gebhard as piano soloist. The orchestra was further assisted by Ethel Hutchinson, Constance Morse and Reginald Boardman, pianists. The program comprised a Boccherini "Siciliana," announced as a first performance in Boston; the Mozart Piano Concerto in C major, with Mr. Gebhard as soloist; Pergolesi's Sonata IV, Moderato-Allegro, for flute, oboe, bassoon and piano; the Canzone e Fuga by Frescobaldi, which was introduced to an American audience last April by this orchestra; Gluck's overture to "Orpheus and Eurydice;" Concerto in A minor by Vivaldi, transcribed for four pianos and orchestra by Johann Sebastian Bach and played for the first time in Botson; "Air Tendre" and "Air Contre Fugue" by Couperin, and the Finale of the "Farewell" Symphony by Haydn, wherein one by one, the players blow out their candles and tiptoe from the room leaving but two lone fiddlers and the conductor, who finish the piece and also blow out their candles.

A touch of realism was given at the last moment by the electrician of Jordan Hall, who, at the crucial moment, extinguished all the lights, leaving the hall for a second in total darkness. Thus, beginning at the end, we commence a brief chronicle of a concert which proved an excellent evening's entertainment for those who comfortably filled Jordan Hall.

With all the performers in powdered wigs and the typical court dress of the eighteenth century, with candles only (apparently) to light the music racks, and lighted candelabra to enhance the effect, the stage presented a charming appearance, so charming, in fact, that one felt quite disposed to overlook slips in intonation and ensemble, although these were surprisingly few. Mr. Gebhard, also in costume, gave a delightful performance of the Mozart concerto, catching the spirit of the piece and imparting to it an old-time flavor. One wished, however, for the old-time harpsichord. The modern piano at times becomes too vigorous for the Mozart delicacies.

Surprisingly well knit was the Frescobaldi Fuga, so well constructed that it set one wondering just how much manuscript of this period might have been placed at the disposal of Johann Sebastian Bach. Seldom do we hear its equal except from the pen of the latter master of fugue. With the graceful costumes of the ladies, came additional charm in the Vivaldi concerto, transcribed with all the cleverness for which Bach is noted, and played with éclat by the four pianists. Of especial interest was the Largo, a rarely lovely piece of writing. With flute, oboe, bassoon and piano once more in concerted effort in the number by Couperin, we arrive where we started, at the last number by Haydn, and the gradual diminishing of orchestral forces. An evening of more than ordinary interest, with the audience giving considerably more than a genteel eighteenth century approbation.

G. M. S.

Retail Tire Prices Take Sudden Drop

AKRON, O., Jan. 12 (AP)—Announcements of sweeping cuts in retail tire prices were made today by three of the largest Akron rubber companies. The General Tire & Rubber Company announced a reduction of 7½ to 12 per cent on all passenger tires, but said no cut in truck tire prices is contemplated.

The B. F. Goodrich Company issued a statement that it "has revised its tire price schedule to meet the reductions announced last week by competitive companies."

Official confirmation was obtained of the 6½ to 12 per cent cut credited to Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. The Seiberling Rubber Company announced cuts in all prices of the mail-order grade, without affecting higher-priced lines.

MAINE DISTURBED BY TIME PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—When is standard time standard and when isn't it? is a question the Maine Legislature is having a difficult time answering.

After passing the Standard Time Law in an effort to do away with the confusion that resulted because some towns and cities insisted on advancing their clocks in the summer, while other were equally insistent on not varying theirs, the Legislature is now to consider repeal of the law and a return to local option in another endeavor to eliminate the same confusion.

As explained by State Senator Harris L. McLean, who is advocating repeal, the difficulty is that towns and cities continue to have daylight saving or summer schedules just as they did before the law was passed, by the simple process of leaving their official and public clocks on standard time and setting their personal clocks and watches on advanced time.

The result, Mr. McLean declares, has been greater confusion than ever. "Places that want daylight time have it and the law can't stop them," he says, and urges a return to local option as the lesser of two evils.

STRAIGHT THINKING URGED ON CHURCHES

Straight thinking and clear vision in the churches were needs stressed by Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, last evening in an address before 200 members of the Boston Federation of Churches, at their annual meeting in the First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue. He declared that prejudice, national, racial, or religious, vitiates clear thinking and expressed the belief that, little by little, people are getting away from such prejudices.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot was reelected president, for a second term, without opposition.

GUATEMALA RECOGNIZED

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 12 (AP)—Recognition had been extended the new Government of President Reyna Andrade tonight by the United States, France, Germany, Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica, Spain, Great Britain, Belgium, Colombia, Nicaragua and Salvador.

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New York Reports Advance in Sales

WHOLESALE buying in New York City rose to a high level last week, reports say. Retailers placed many orders for special promotional merchandise and for goods for later sale.

From the automotive industry also favorable reports have been received. A general pick-up in inquiries and orders for heavy duty trucks is noted, and one builder of trucks has increased production and shipment schedules for the first quarter of 1931 by about 35 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

PRESIDENT ASKS NATION TO HELP RED CROSS FUND

Hoover Urges Donations to $10,000,000 Drought Relief Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—In a formal proclamation issued today President Hoover, as head of the American Red Cross, urged the nation to support a $10,000,000 drought relief fund initiated by the organization.

The President pointed out that the Red Cross was the country's only agency for relief in the crisis in the affected rural regions and that increased resources were needed to meet demands.

The President also stated that the Red Cross was working in coöperation with the Department of Agriculture in dealing with the rural problem, which, he said, was due not alone to the drought of last summer, but also to the general economic depression.

The President's appeal followed the announcement of plans by the Red Cross for its fund drive. Quota apportionment to the 3000 chapters have been determined and each unit notified of the amount it is expected to return.

The President's proclamation follows:

To my fellow countrymen:

There must be a very material increase in the resources of the American Red Cross to enable it to bear the burden which it has undertaken in the drought area and smaller communities over 21 states during this winter.

Within the last 10 days the Red Cross has had to increase the rate of expenditures to an amount greater than during the entire preceding four months.

The American Red Cross is the nation's sole agency for relief in such a crisis. It is meeting the demand and must continue to do so during the remainder of the winter.

The disaster reserve of the Red Cross which was pledged to this emergency last August is not sufficient to meet the increased demands.

It is imperative in the view of the experienced directors of the Red Cross that a minimum of at least $10,000,000 be contributed to carry the relief program to completion.

The familiarity of this situation, due to months of press reports of its progress, should not blind us to the fact that it is an acute emergency, nor dull our active sympathies toward our fellow countrymen who are in actual want and in many cases will lack the bare necessities of life unless they are provided for.

As President of the United States and as president of the American Red Cross, I, therefore, appeal to our people to contribute promptly and most generously in order that the suffering of thousands of our fellow countrymen may be prevented.

I am doing so with the supreme confidence that in the face of this great humanitarian need your response will be immediate.

Signed, Herbert Hoover.

BILL 51 FEET LONG FILED IN LAW SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Me.—A grocery bill 51 feet long, all in one piece and in a tight roll, bothered the filing clerk in the clerk of courts' office in Bangor when it was filed in connection with a lawsuit. An up-country grocer brought the suit to recover a bill of $983 from a customer covering two years of supplies. The 51-foot bill was the writ. The items were charges from a yeast cake up.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS OFFICERS ELECTED

Mrs. Alfred Julian Rowan of Belmont has been elected president of the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls. Mrs. Rowan has been long interested in encouraging young artist musicians, and has served as president of the Chromatic Club for seven years. She is a director of the Boston Civic Music Association, president of the Belmont Family Welfare Society, chairman of the Belmont Red Cross, and also a member of the executive board of the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The other officers of the Council are Harold Converse of Braintree, first vice-president; Mrs. John C. Lane of Norwood, second vice-president; Henry C. Thomson of West Roxbury, treasurer; Mrs. J. Verity Smith of West Roxbury, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Harry E. Tilden of Braintree, clerk.

$48,000,000 ASKED FOR BUILDING AS JOBLESS RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

assure their workers that their jobs are secure, but to report what form that assurance has taken, and the number of employees the campaign has reached.

"Fear of losing their jobs has caused thousands of employees to hoard every cent possible to tide over the workless period, should they be discharged or forced to go on an indefinite layoff," Leland W. Cutler, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, said in explaining the campaign.

Aid for Children of Idle Urged by Grace Abbott

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Well-planned measures for the children of the unemployed need to be worked out, Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, told the Chicago Forum of the League of Women Voters here, Saturday.

"What we are all thinking about now is the present plight of the children of the unemployed," she said. "Prevention of unemployment should of course be the first concern of our financiers, industrialists, labor leaders and students of social welfare. We should take the position that a way of preventing this social and industrial disorganization can be and must be found. Plans must be made for handling more adequately the care of the unemployed and particularly the children of the unemployed, than has been possible under the scramble that we have witnessed this year."

Poughkeepsie Is Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 13—This city has been placed first on an honor list of cities in New York State giving comprehensive, practical treatment of the unemployment situation. The designation was made on Jan. 10 by a special unemployment survey commission appointed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The local unemployment relief program is being sponsored by the Kiwanis Club, although the actual work is being done by a committee of citizens. The dole system has been carefully avoided and an effort made to give work to every unemployed person.

Rogers Starts Talk Tour to Aid Drought Victims

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP)—Will Rogers left the movie lots of Hollywood today and began a trip back home to help the folks in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas in their tussle with hard times.

Boarding an air mail plane bound for Fort Worth, Mr. Rogers said he would spend two or three weeks on a tour of the three states, appearing before audiences and giving all funds collected to the unemployed.

He said he hopes to use an airplane on the tour and indicated arrangements had been made with Capt. Frank Hawks, noted speed flier, to pilot the ship.

REED SCHOOL BUYS NEW SCHOOL OF ART

The New School of Art, Boston, has been purchased by the Reed School, according to information received today. Mr. Reed will assume the duties formerly carried on by William Connah, called South to take charge of the New School of Art in that section.

The New School is said to be the oldest in New England devoted specially to graphic art, and reports the largest enrollment of any private art school north of New York.

19 OLD DESTROYERS SOLD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Navy Department today accepted the $110,000 bid of the Boston Iron & Metal Company of Baltimore for the purchase of 19 destroyers out of commission at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

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A modern Hotel of single rooms and suites with excellent restaurant and service. Maintained especially for people of refinement at reasonable prices.

CHAINS EXPECT NO TRADE WAR WITH PACKERS

Think Meat Men Will Not Sacrifice Business to Enter Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Speculation as to the possibility of Chicago meat packers becoming large-scale competitors of the chain stores is disposed of here by the chairman of the executive committee of the National Chain Store Association, F. H. Massmann, vice-president of the National Tea Company.

The balance of competition between the chain store and the independent grocer will probably not be affected one way or another by the return of the packers into the larger field of food products, Mr. Massmann said.

The primary result of modification of the packers consent decree at Washington will be to effect economies in the distribution of food products along lines that the chain stores have been working on, and both chain store and independent, he added, will participate in such additional savings, which should be passed on to the consumer.

The chain store executive did not see any prospect that the packers would try to build up their jobbing business with independents to the exclusion of the chains. He pointed out that the chains are now heavy purchasers from the packers. In meats, soaps, lard and other packing-house products, the chains, he added, are buying great quantities.

He viewed it as improbable that the packers would turn down this business and at the same time open against themselves the chance of competition in their own special field.

If the chain stores were cut off from their normal buying of the packers, it would be a logical step, he observed, for the chains to go into the packing business on their own account. This they could do by turning to some small packer already established and pledging him their volume. Or they could erect their own plant with up-to-date machinery and soon, because of the enormous volume of their orders, have some of the largest packing plants in the country.

The pressure of packer competition, which the chain store as well as the independent escaped when the court refused to let the packers go into the retail business, will fall on the wholesale trade, Mr. Massmann remarked. He indicated that in sections of the grocery jobbing field the return of the packer would bring stiff competition which some would find it difficult to meet.

VALUE OF WORLD COURT IS STRESSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 13—That the World Court offers the world, for the first time, adequate legal machinery for solving its international disputes, was the belief expressed by Phillips Bradley, Amherst professor, in the first of his series of lectures on "Permanent Courts for International Relations."

Professor Bradley recently completed a two-years' stay in London, where, under a scholarship awarded to him by the Carnegie Foundation, he studied international relations. He was first given leave of absence by Amherst, in the summer of 1928, for one year, and, on the basis of his excellent and valuable research, the scholarship offer was extended for one year. The Bradley lectures were arranged by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

TWO PESOS PLACED ON PAR WITH DOLLAR

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13 (By U. P.)—The Mexican Government issued an official statement yesterday declaring that Mexican debtors may legally discharge their financial obligations in United States dollars by the payment of two Mexican silver pesos for each dollar, notwithstanding the fact the peso is now worth considerably less than 50 cents United States currency.

The statement, signed by Rafael Cancera, Assistant Secretary of Finance, was based on a Treasury decree dated May 14, 1918, when two pesos were almost the equivalent of a dollar. This decree has been ignored from the outset in private business transactions.

Machines Cutting Tree Planting Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13—The machine is successfully supplanting the laborious hand-setting of trees in the reforestation areas up-State and, in the 600,000 trees already planted by this method, has demonstrated that it can cut costs in half, according to a report made public here Saturday by Superintendent W. G. Howard, of the division of land and forests.

Two shoe-shaped plows are attached to the low platform of the machine on which the planter sits, and ahead of these runs a steel coulter wheel which cuts the sod, permitting the plow to make a continuous furrow in which the planter sets the young transplants at intervals determined by the ringing of a bell.

Two tamping wheels settle the ground around the roots, and the process is completed by another packing wheel with a divided tread which presses down vertically on either side. Special troughs provide the necessary moisture. The machine will carry a load of 6000 three-year transplants and is the invention of H. P. Walling, of Cortland, N. Y.

LINER BRINGS EXPLORERS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 13 (AP)—The liner Western World arriving here yesterday brought a scientific expedition headed by Captain Perlieff, who intends to spend a year in exploration of the jungles of the Brazilian State of Matto Grosso. After a stay of several days in Montevideo the expedition will leave by river boat for Corumba, traveling thence by land to San Luis de Saceres, Matto Grosso, where it will establish headquarters.

WOMEN OF INDIA PRESENT CASE FOR FRANCHISE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two practical proposals in the form of a memorandum to the members of the India Round Table Conference have been circulated by Mrs. Subbarayan and Mrs. Shah Nawaz, the two women delegates to the conference.

They ask for the establishment of a system of franchise based upon adult suffrage, and for a temporary reservation for women of a small proportion of seats in the legislatures; and they offer to make further helpful proposals regarding the methods to be adopted, should these be required.

With regard to the first of the two proposals, the memorandum points to the fact that, although the present franchise offers what appears a perfectly fair arrangement by giving equal representation to both men and women, based mainly upon a qualification of property, the result in practice is anything but satisfactory since, being very rarely in possession of the needful qualifications, women are, to all intents and purposes, voteless. Under the circumstances, adult suffrage is, they claim, the only possible method to be adopted in giving Indian women a real share in Indian citizenship.

The second proposal—that of the reservation for women of special seats in the legislatures—covers a more controversial point, and one which runs contrary to usual commonwealth custom. They ask it, however, only as a temporary measure.

Pointing to the examples of Canada, Australia, the Irish Free State, and even of Great Britain, where, after enfranchisement women have found the task of obtaining seats by election in public assemblies a slow and difficult business, they argue that, in the case of India, convention and long habit would undoubtedly tend at first to hamper their election.

In this way, they argue, the Legislature would be deprived of the practical expression of women's point of view during that time of initial settlement which must be undertaken in molding the future of India.

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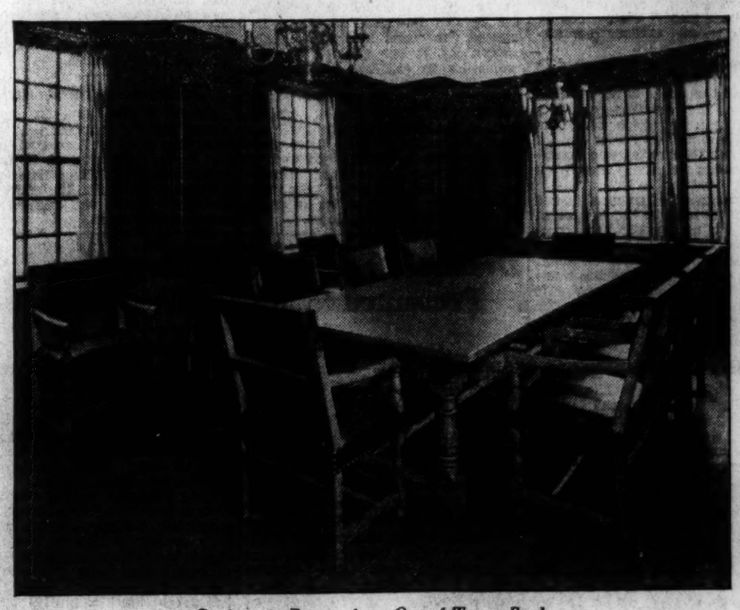

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FOUR MEMBERS OF TARIFF BOARD ARE CONFIRMED

Senate Acts Speedily in Giving Its Approval to All but Two Nominees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—In sharp contrast to the strained atmosphere that characterized the debate of the week previous on a question of reconsidering the confirmations of three members of the Federal Power Commission, the Senate yesterday with dispatch and good humor approved the appointment of four members of the Federal Tariff Commission.

The four commissioners confirmed without record votes and after only brief discussion were: Henry P. Fletcher, chairman, Thomas W. Page Jesse L. Coulter and Alfred P. Dennis.

Of the two remaining members awaiting approval, Edgar B. Brossard, reappointed, is encountering vigorous opposition. Lincoln Dixon, the sixth member, is without opposition and is expected to be promptly confirmed when his name is called.

Mr. Brossard is being challenged by the Democrats on the ground of undue friendliness to sugar interests. His record in connection with an increase in the tariff on sugar is being assailed by them.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, in a spirited address strongly defended Mr. Brossard from these charges and characterized him as an expert particularly fitted by education and experience to deal with agricultural products. Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, who was a member of a Senate committee that several years ago investigated the Tariff Commission, led the issue against Mr. Brossard.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, raised objections to Mr. Fletcher's appointment, although he did not press his protest to demand a record vote. While challenging Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Borah laid the greatest emphasis in his remarks on his objections to the Tariff Commission as an institution.

"In setting up this commission last year," he said, "Congress surrendered its ancient and well-protected prerogatives of framing tariff bills.

"We all know that these commissions are politically influenced by the executive or legislative departments. I favor allowing these commissions to function without legislative or executive influence and I want to see expert men appointed to them, and that the commissioners are left alone to do their work."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Wednesday; moderate west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 24.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably snow flurries in western portions; Rhode Island and Connecticut mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday, with local snow tonight; cold wave in northern portion Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, North of Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Max. Jan.13	Jan.12		8 a.m. Max. Jan.13	Jan.12
Albany	24	36	Memphis	30	46
Atlantic City	32	42	Montreal	32	..
Boston	34	38	Nantucket	42	..
Buffalo	28	34	New Orleans	44	52
Calgary	10	..	New York	36	40
Charleston	46	58	Philadelphia	36	40
Chicago	24	36	Pittsburgh	26	38
Denver	16	36	Portland, Me.	30	34
Des Moines	20	28	Portland, Ore.	42	46
Eastport	42	42	San Francisco	52	54
Galveston	44	54	St. Louis	24	36
Hatteras	42	60	St. Paul	10	22
Helena	20	30	Seattle	46	56
Jacksonville	48	68	Tampa	56	74
Kansas City	22	32	Washington	38	38
Los Angeles	50	70			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:01 p. m., Wednesday 7:20 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 9.2 feet.

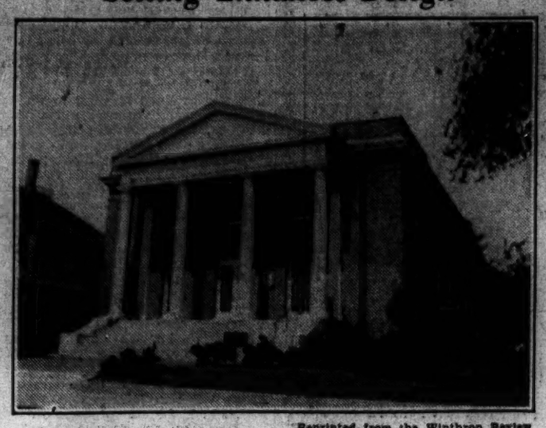
Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

STATE FIVE-DAY WEEK IS PROPOSED

A bill "to provide a five-day week for all public employees of the Commonwealth or of any city or town thereof, during the present economic emergency," was filed with the Legislature, yesterday, by Julius H. Soble, State Representative, of Boston.

"Under the provisions of this bill," said Representative Soble, "the salary of any employee is not to be reduced, nor are the hours of employment to be increased. In order that the services of the Government may be maintained in the same degree of efficiency, and to expedite appointments of such additional employees as may be necessary to maintain such efficiency, the Governor is authorized to suspend the operation of the civil service laws for six months. Preference in making appointments is to be given to persons qualified who are unemployed."

Setting Enhances Design



Reprinted from the Winthrop Review

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, WINTHROP, MASS.

New State Highway Work Is Outlined

Plans for the construction of 40 miles of state highway were discussed yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Frank E. Lyman, Commissioner of Public Works. Following the conference Governor Ely announced that the proposed construction included completion of the Boston and Worcester turnpike and a by-pass around Worcester, giving Massachusetts a first-class trunk line to Albany, N. Y.

Outlining the details of the general project urged in his inaugural address last week, Governor Ely said that the plan called for a seven-mile section from Greenfield to Gill, to Erving, cutting off Turners Falls and Millers Falls; a section of 18.7 miles from Whites Corner, Southboro, to Newton, and the Worcester cut-off, involving 14.7 miles of road from Northboro to Shrewsbury, to Millbury, to Auburn.

The total estimated cost was about $10,400,000, he said. All these projects, as well as the public works building program, should be ready to be put in motion as soon as weather conditions permit, he affirmed.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

WINTHROP, Mass.— Services consequent to the dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at 165 Winthrop Street, this city, were reported and a short history of the branch church organization given in the Sun, published here.

With reference to the steps taken after the local Christian Scientists made known their desire to establish a church, the newspaper said in part:

"About 15 years ago The Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, called a meeting of members of The Mother Church residing in Winthrop, to convene in the original Mother Church edifice, for the purpose of organizing in Winthrop a Christian Science church, for the public worship of God, and for the healing of sickness and sin, according to the teachings of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. During this and two subsequent meetings in Boston the church officers were elected and by-laws accepted.

"The church was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts Dec. 22, 1915, and the first service held in Wadsworth Hall, Jan. 2, 1916, the Sunday school being held at the same hour in Board of Trade Hall, Wadsworth Block.

"In January, 1918, a building fund was started, and the land now occupied by the church edifice at 165 Winthrop Street was purchased in February, 1920. A building committee was elected Dec. 21, 1921, and ground for the building broken in April, 1923, the corner stone being laid with simple ceremonies at 7 a. m., June 5, 1923.

"Church services were held in the basement of the new building for the first time Nov. 4, 1923. The reading room was moved to the new church building, Nov. 1, 1923, the Sunday school convening in the unfinished church auditorium during the summer of 1924 and the years 1925 and 1926. The work on the interior of the auditorium progressed as funds came in, and the first services were held in the church auditorium on Thanksgiving Day, 1926.

"The building is of colonial architecture, of antique brick with white trimmings. It was designed by Bigelow, Wadsworth, Hubbard and Smith, architects, and erected by the Leighton-Mitchell Company, of Boston. The seating capacity in the church auditorium is 400, and in the Sunday school room in the basement 200."

MOTOR INSURANCE LAW REPEAL URGED

Repeal of the present automobile insurance laws in Massachusetts was advocated by John W. Davis, general commissioner of the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, at a meeting of the National Civic Federation, Massachusetts Section, in the Copley-Plaza, Jan. 12.

Various bills which are before the Massachusetts Legislature were argued at the meeting. The pre-primary convention bill was favored by Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the State Senate, while being opposed by Mrs. Charles I. Quirk. A bill recommended by the Commission on the Laws Relative to Children was also discussed.

CONTROL OF QUINCY QUARRIES IS SOLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 13—Control of the Quincy Granite Quarries has been purchased by the Grossman interests and J. Edmund Mundie from Theophilus and Delcevare King, president and treasurer of the company, respectively, according to an announcement made yesterday.

Preparation of bids on the Boston and Springfield Post Offices will be the first act of the new management. Bids on the Boston building close Jan. 17, while those on the Springfield Post Office close Jan. 21. In the reorganization of the company yesterday Reuben A. Grossman becomes president and J. Edmund Mundie vice-president and general manager. Other officers are: Treasurer, Representative Joseph B. Grossman; directors, Jacob Grossman, Sidney W. Grossman, Samuel Barron Jr. and Mr. Mundie.

Human Industrial Issues to Be Studied

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13—A detailed study of human problems in industry will be made at the institute of human relations, Yale University, with the coöperation of leading industrialists and engineers, according to an announcement made here following a conference today between a committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and members of the institute.

"The belief was expressed at the conference that most of the social and human problems in industry are but surface sypmtoms of disorders deep seated in the industrial structure," Prof. Elliott D. Smith, of Yale, director of the study, said following the meeting. "The social sciences have been concerned to a large extent with the consequences of industrial management rather than with the managerial problems from which they spring. The institute plans to approach these problems at the origin through well-integrated studies, utilizing engineering, economic and human sciences."

The first instance of increased technological efficiency to be studied will be the "stretch-out"—the recent rapid increase in the number of spinning frames and looms tended by the individual worker. This preliminary study will provide material for a comparison of procedures and effects, Professor Smith declares. It will be a contribution of distinct practical value, he adds, by calling to the attention of managers the nature of the social problems involved and the extent to which they are dependent upon good managerial handling.

Cornelia Skinner to Give Sketches

A program of character sketches will be presented by Cornelia Otis Skinner, daughter of Otis Skinner, at John Hancock Hall, Thursday evening, under the auspices of Choate School, Brookline. A considerable part of the entertainment will be new to Miss Skinner's Boston friends.

Proceeds from the sale of tickets are to be added to the school building fund started three years ago by the students. An addition to the present building is planned with two stories of classrooms. Increased registration and need for quarters for resident pupils has made the additions necessary, it is reported.

Choate School occupies the "Chateau," once the home of Eben D. Jordan Jr. It was built, together with a carriage house, along the south side of Corey Hill and backed by a retaining wall of unusual construction. The buildings were taken over in 1920 by the school.

NEW YORK URGED TO ASSERT RIGHT ON ST. LAWRENCE

Advised to Take License to Act With Canada on Massena Point Plant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The counsel and legal staff of the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission of New York recommended, in a report made public today, that the State take out a license to build the proposed Massena Point power project jointly with Canadian governmental agencies.

This advice is given despite the belief of the legal authorities that the Federal Water Power Act, under which a license would be given, is unconstitutional, in that it provides for the possible recapture of the river and plant by the Federal Government at the expiration of the 50-year license period.

"In the absence of specific grants to use the bed of the river," the report says, "the State alone has the right to construct dams or weirs or other structures in the bed of the river. The State of New York, in its proprietary capacity, is also the owner of the water power inherent in the flow of the St. Lawrence River over that portion of the bed which it owns."

The report was signed by Julius Henry Cohen as counsel; Kenneth Dayton, chief of staff, and W. Charles Poletti and A. Mackay Smith, assistants.

"The sole provision which appears to threaten the rights of the State of New York, and as to which the Federal Power Commission has no power of modification or waiver, is the assertion of the right of recapture of the project by the United States at the end of the license period," the report states. "In our opinion, this purported right of recapture is an unconstitutional assertion of power by the United States Government.

"We advise application to the Federal Water Power Commission for a license under the Federal Water Power Act, however, on the theory that the advantages in saving of time and getting the project started without controversy with the Federal Government outweigh the possibility, which at present seems remote, that the United States will assert the right to recapture the project at the end of the license period and will be upheld in that assertion. Application for its approval should then be made to the International Joint Commission under the treaty between the United States and Canada."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Albert E. J. Hurd, Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Faith E. Hurd, Dover, N. H.

Motion Pictures for Smith College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 13—Equipment for showing motion pictures is being installed in Sage Hall, the newest auditorium at Smith College. The pictures to be shown here will be quite different from those seen in motion picture houses of Northampton.

Prof. William A. Orton, of the department of economics and sociology, who is working with President William Allan Neilson in preparing programs of educational films for the college, said his first purpose is "to make fuller use than we have in the past of the large amount of educational material that is to be made available by American and foreign producers and by industrial organizations."

Another purpose is "to show examples of the motion picture art of an unusual and experimental nature that, for commercial reasons, are not available to the public in an ordinary motion picture theater. We feel that it is of interest both to the public and the students to have an opportunity of seeing the more novel experiments of foreign and non-commercial producers, and it is possible that the college may take its place in line with what may be called the little theater movement in movies that is now springing up in many parts of the country."

Peace Is Declared Big Progress Factor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 13—Peace is the greatest factor in progress, Dr. Elihu Thomson declared here last night in the third of the series of lectures annually sponsored by the Essex Institute at Academy Hall.

Reviewing progress of invention and natural sciences during the past half century, Dr. Thomson said that Alladdin's Lamp was a 10-cent toy compared with such marvels as the photoelectric cell.

Dr. Thomson predicted that with stable conditions the next 50 years should show even greater development.

"But," he said, "We must not have war. We must not have revolution nor Communism."

The speaker advised that every enterprise of importance have attached to it a laboratory for research and for "keeping ahead of the times."

WATERTOWN SURVEY TO BE UNDERTAKEN

A retail and industrial survey of Watertown will be made by the Bureau of Business Research of Boston University, College of Business Administration, it was announced today by Ardoin E. Casgrain, the new secretary of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce. The work will be supervised by Ralph G. Wells, director of the bureau, and Richard R. Doherty, director of research.

Mr. Casgrain believes that the chamber can increase the growth of Watertown through an intensive analysis of the problems likely to affect the future development of the town as an industrial and retail trading center, with a population of 35,000 and an annual output of nearly $50,000,000 for its industrial plants.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lowell Institute: Third in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Dr. Bruce Hopper; "The Political Side of the Problem: The State; the Communist Party; the Soviet Government"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers: Supper, 6:30; lecture, 7:30; subject: "Possible Application of D. C. Transmission," by H. R. Summerhays, Engineer of Central Station Department, General Electric Company; Walker Memorial Building, M. I. T.

Massachusetts State Engineers' Association: Annual banquet and ball; election of officers; Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Simmons College: Dinner and meeting, Instructors' Club; violin solos by Nicolai Kassman of Boston Symphony Orchestra; songs, by Maria Conde, concert sopprano, formerly of Metropolitan Opera Company; two-piano selections by Dr. Morris Friedberg of college faculty and Aaron Richmond; college building.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Meeting, Beacon Club, Room F, 7:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, New England Railroad Club, Swiss Room, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, Club choir, direction Prof. Warren W. Adams, auditorium, 8.

Professional Women's Club: Musical program; Miss Josephine Sabino, coloratura soprano, James Sheehan, accompanist; Miss Wilhelmina Wagner, pianist; refreshments; evening.

Cambridge Musical Club: Open meeting; Miss Gertrude Erhart, soprano; George Smith, pianist; home of Mrs. Florence Brewster, 16 Traill Street.

Norwich Club of Boston: Dinner meeting; address, by Prof. F. A. Spencer, head of electrical engineering department, Norwich; University Club, 6:30.

Tufts College: Meeting, Tufteonic Society; address, "Indeterminatism," by Richard T. Tufts; songs; refreshments; Miner Hall, 7:30.

Boston Chapter, Child Study Group: Annual parent meeting; address, "Pediatric Problems," by Dr. Eli Romberg; Young Men's Hebrew Association, Seaver Street, Roxbury, 8.

Paelten Pianoforte School: Recital by students, Paelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Sanders Theater, Cambridge—The Ben Greet Players in "As You Like It," 8:15.
Tremont—"A Month in the Country," 8:15.
Copley—"The Solid South," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Exhibition, New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, ballroom and foyer, all day. Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Rooms, Miss Schacht, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Second lecture on "Period Furniture," auspices Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10:30. Drama group, Woman's Club, Library Hall, 2.

Boston Wednesday Morning Club: Meeting; speaker, Henry S. Francis; essayist, Mrs. Joseph H. Goodspeed; Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street, Cambridge, 10:45.

Hotel Statler: Wholesalers Shoe Style Show, ballroom; exhibits, Parlors B, C, D, E, F, all day. Meeting and luncheon, Massachusetts Association of Master Plumbers, Parlor A. Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor. Meeting, American Youth Conference, Parlor.

Boston Woman's Civic Club: Address, "State Government in Pending Legislation," by Judge Sadie L. Sholmes, Legislative Committee on Legislation; current events given by Mrs. George M. Hayden; music, Hotel Brunswick, 3:30.

Social Science Club, Newton: William A. Prayer, speaker, on "How Prayer Became a Nation"; Runnewell Club, 35.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Recent Progress in French Astronomy," by Prof. H. H. Plaskett and Peter M. Millman, College Observatory, Building G, 3:30. Lecture, "Recent Excavations in Mesopotamia and Syria," by Prof. Harald Ingholt of American University at Beirut, Syria, and director Danish Carlsberg Foundation Excavations of Hama. Fogg Art Museum, 4:30 (open to the public).

New England Water Works Association: Luncheon; illustrated lecture, "Water Hammer in Pipe Lines, Its Causes, Manner of Action, and Effects," by Prof. H. K. Barrows, professor of hydraulic engineering, M. I. T.; general discussion on "Thawing Frozen Water Pipes," Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Unitarian Club: Annual meeting; address, "Looking Up—Not Down," by the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts; dinner, 6:30; speaking, 8; Hotel Somerset.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon; speaker, C. A. Esslinger, New England manager Ford Motor Company, on "The Automobile Outlook for 1931," Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Music

Hotel Statler—Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25; eighteenth century French design; Dürer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents, Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. Rare Spanish books. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. Tercentenary medals. Samoan handicraft; through Jan. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors. Through Jan. 17.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Monotypes by Seth Hoffman. Through Jan. 17.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water color scenes from American life by Marion C. Whiteside. Through Jan. 17.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings and drawings by Ethel R. Thayer. Through Jan. 13. Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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BLACK TOM CASE RETRIAL SOUGHT BY BONYNGE

American Agent Alleges Irregularities on Part of Claims Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Reconsideration of the Black Tom case in which the Mixed Claims Commission, representing the United States and Germany, recently exonerated Germany of charges of incendiarism, was asked yesterday by Robert W. Bonynge, agent for the United States.

Mr. Bonynge, in his petition, alleges that the commission in rendering its decision committed errors in its findings of fact on the evidence submitted, and that it failed to apply established rules of the commission to the case. In addition, he asks permission to submit new evidence that was not available when hearings were held.

Prima facie evidence which the American agent says Germany failed to rebut is stated as follows in the brief:

1. Cablegrams issued from the German Foreign Office to the German diplomatic offices in the United States, specifically authorizing the destruction of munitions in this country and advising where agents could be procured for the purpose.

2. Agents were sent to the United States immediately following the cablegram with instructions to destroy munitions and munition plants and many of them were furnished with incendiary devices to carry the policy into execution.

3. Such agents actually engaged in sabotage in the United States during the period of American neutrality and the Black Tom terminal was a natural objective for the operation of Germany's destructive agents and was vulnerable to incendiary attack.

All inferences to be drawn from this testimony should be adverse to Germany, but instead of drawing these inferences, the commission "resolved every possible doubt in connection with the testimony in favor of Germany," Mr. Bonynge charges. He contends that the commission indulged in guesses that the fire might have been due to spontaneous combustion but such a fact was not supported by any evidence.

The American agent also alleges that the procedure followed by the commission was irregular. The umpire, he declares, participated with the national commisioners in arriving at the decision whereas the agreement between the United States and Germany provided for two national commisioners who should, in the first instance, consider each claim. In the event of a disagreement between the national commissioners, the case was to be referred to the umpire for final decision. "The umpire," Mr. Bonynge holds, "had no jurisdiction over the case until the national commissioners had considered the same."

New evidence in support of his claim is being collated by the American agent and will be the subject of a supplementary petition, it was announced. Notice was also given that a petition would later be filed for a rehearing in the Kingsland sabotage case which was argued and decided in favor of Germany at the same time as the Black Tom case

German Agent Insists Hearing Quite Regular

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Dr. Karl von Lewinski, German agent before the Mixed Claims Commission of the United States and Germany in actions at The Hague over war-time sabotage damages, issued a statement last night in reply to the petition of Robert Bonynge, American agent, for rehearing and reconsideration of the Black Tom case filed in Washington today. He said:

"I have studied the petition most carefully, but I have been unable to find anything therein that has not been presented to the commission before in the same way, although perhaps in different words. . . .

"It is, in fact, nothing but the expression of the claimants' strong disappointment at their failure to establish Germany's liability.

"The participation of Roland C. Boyden, the umpire, in the deliberation of and the decision by the national commissioners was in accordance with the firmly established practice of the commission."

SMITH TO GRANT EXTRA VACATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 13—Smith College is one of the first women's colleges to adopt the plan pursued in many men's colleges whereby a few days of vacation are granted before the beginning of the mid-year examination period. The announcement was made at the morning chapel exercises yesterday by Dean Marjorie Nicolson who reported the decision of the administration to grant Jan. 19 and 20 as free days.

Many of the students have already made plans for this respite before the ordeal of examinations. Some will spend the time in rest or study while others will go to Boston, New York or to their homes.

Boston Stage Notes

The Ben Greet Players will present "As You Like It" in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, tonight under Harvard University auspices.

Continuing plays on Boston stages include "The First Mrs. Fraser," by St. John Ervine, a delightful comedy delightfully played, at the Plymouth; "June Moon," the "wisecrack" comedy by Ring Lardner and George Kaufman, at the Wilbur, and "Solid South" at the Copley.

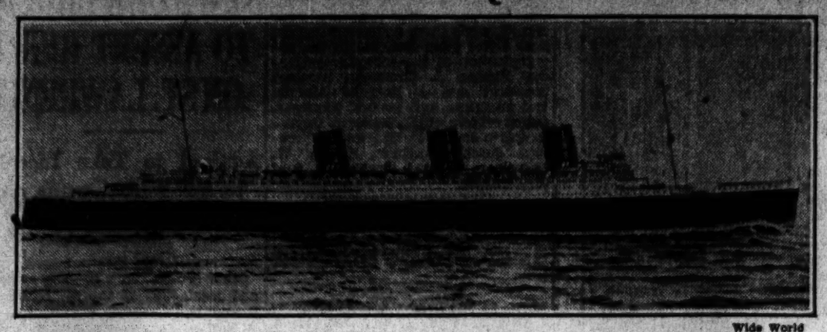
"A Wonderful Night," which is a revised version of Johann Strauss's operetta, "Die Fledermaus," will begin an engagement Thursday evening at the Shubert.

On the same evening, in John Hancock Hall, Cornelia Otis Skinner will appear for a single program of her monologues.

Mary Wigman, famous German exponent of the dance, will appear in Symphony Hall on the evening of Jan. 22, for the first time in Boston.

"Oberammergau" will be the subject of Burton Holmes's travel lecture at Symphony Hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon of this week.

To Contend for Throne of Queen of the Seas



Wide World

NEW MAMMOTH LINER OF THE CUNARD LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT CLYDEBANK, SCOT.

This New Ocean Greyhound to Cost $22,500,000 Will Be 1000 Feet Long at the Water Line and Will Have a Displacement Weight of 73,000 Tons, 13,000 More Than the Leviathan, a Beam of 118 Feet and a Speed of 32 Knots.

IN THE SHIP LANES

MEANS of increasing patronage of American steamship lines formed the basis of a questionnaire recently issued by the Merchant Marine bulletin to numerous shipping executives in the United States. The reaction of shipping officials was varied and contradictory.

Prohibition played an important part in the analyses made by different companies, and it was self-evident that the personal attitude of the individual or of his company governed in his consideration of this question, rather than basic economic factors and travel habits of American passengers. For instance, the United States Lines implied, without definitely saying so, that its ships would be better patronized if they were allowed to sell liquor in both directions. On the contrary, the Dollar Line showed that it has been able to attract a lucrative business with the vessels observing the dry laws.

Here are two wholly diverse opinions offered by the two leading American companies operating to foreign ports. Other views dealt more with the matter of arousing national patriotism and of increasing traffic on the basis of patronizing American vessels because the revenues accrue to lines which employ American labor largely, and whose repair work and purchases rebound to the advantage of American producers.

Prohibition Cited

The present desire of certain steamship men to convert American ships into wholly "wet" vessels, is merely an extension of the efforts made from time to time to effect this. The United States Lines is theoretically "dry" on the eastward voyages of its vessels, but coming west liquor may be sold until the ship enters the three-mile zone outside of port. Some other American lines also serve liquor on a similar basis.

The fact that "dry" ships do not lose business solely because of this policy is so well documented by figures that the argument of prohibition is hardly a factor in analyzing traffic statistics. In fact, it cuts both ways, for there are as many travelers who prefer a "dry" ship as there are those who seek "wet" ships. The events which accompanied certain cruises out of New York, principally last summer, but to some extent during the current winter season, have indicated clearly that vessels which sailed under a definite "dry" banner would be favorably regarded by various travelers who have found that cruise ships on which liquor is sold are not always the happiest selections to make.

Dollar Line

From the Pacific Coast comes a report that the Dollar Steamship Line is preparing to institute a round-the-world fleet eastward to supplement its westbound fleet. The four new ships which the company is building, the first of which—the President Hoover—will be ready this summer, make possible this extension of service.

The line at present has 17 "President" ships—eight of which maintain a bi-weekly round-the-world service, while seven more operate in a triangular Seattle-Orient-San Francisco route, and two sail direct from San Francisco to Manila and Singapore.

The new schedule will be arranged through sending the steamship President Jackson east through the Panama Canal to New York when she arrives at Pacific Coast ports from the Orient in February. This ship will be followed by the steamship President McKinley two weeks later, and the various lines of the company will be shuffled in such a way as to make possible thereafter a sailing eastward every two weeks to New York. These ships will then return to the west coast and the Orient and will therefore give the Dollar Line a weekly westbound sailing from New York through the Panama Canal to California. The additional ships in the route will depart on the intervening weeks between the arrival of the regular round-the-world ships which come into New York from Europe on their westward voyages. Just what route the new steamship President Hoover will be placed in, upon completion, still seems to be in doubt, although it is thought she will not engage in regular round-the-world service, but will ply between San Francisco and the Orient, or possibly from New York to the Orient and return. Ultimately the eastward sailings will be extended beyond New York to a round-the-world basis.

Eastward Route Discussed

The plan of this company to engage in an eastward round-the-world service, as well as westward, recalls a conversation with Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the company, several years ago. At that time the Dollar Line was just getting its westward service well established, and the question arose as to the possibility of an eastbound world service. Captain Dollar said that his son suggested this to him as a plan worthy of consideration.

The sage Captain agreed that it possessed great possibilities. "In fact," he said, "there is only one objection to our commencing it immediately. That is that we must first make a success of the westbound sailings before we branch out into an easterly route as well."

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 15

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Jan. 16

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Eastern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Jan. 17

President Harding, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Halifax, Cherbourg, London; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Baltic, White Star, for Halifax, Cobh, Liverpool; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Lancastria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Bergenafjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Colombia, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Adriatic, White Star, on Mediterranean cruise; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Jan. 20

Columbus, North German Lloyd, on world cruise.

Wednesday, Jan. 21

Volendam, Holland America, on West Indies cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Jan. 18

Lancastria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Jan. 21

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu; Makura, Union of N. Z., for Sydney.

Thursday, Jan. 23

Taiyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Jan. 23

President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Jan. 24

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York; Maloio, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Jan. 24

City of Los Angeles, Lasco, for Honolulu.

Monday, Jan. 26

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Tuesday, Jan. 20

Arabia Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Heian Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, Jan. 24

President Grant, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 15

Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Jan. 16

Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Saturday, Jan. 17

Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples; Santa Ines, Grace, from west coast South America.

Monday, Jan. 19

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Halifax; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Halifax.

Tuesday, Jan. 20

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Jan. 21

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Ascania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax.

Theaters

"A Month in the Country"

Tremont Theater — The Theater Guild, presents "A Month in the Country," a comedy in four acts, by Turgenieff, translated by S. M. Mandell, acting version by Rouben Mamoulian, who directed; settings and costumes by M. S. Dobuzinsky, executed by Raymond Sovey. Week beginning Jan. 12, 1931. The cast:

Herr Shaaf ..... Charles Kraus
Anna Lemenova ..... Minna Phillips
Natalia Petrovna ..... Alla Nazimova
Mikhail Alexsandrovich Rakitin ..... Earle Larimore
Lizaveta Bogdanovna ..... Virginia Gregori
Kolia ..... Norman Williams
Aleksei Nikolaevich, Bielisev ..... James Todd
Matviei ..... Walter Coy
Ignati Ilich Spigelski ..... Cecil Yapp
Vera Aleksandrovna ..... Francesca Bruning
Arkadi Sergieich Islaev ..... Edward Arnold
Katia ..... Gloseo Marshall
Afanasi Ivavch Bolshintsov ..... Henry Travers

A play in which nothing happens, in the theatrical sense; a play that consists mostly of talk, a play in which at the end everything is left as it was at the beginning; in other words, a Russian play, a play of ideas and of temperaments, a play, in which the action is mental, in which the dramatic conflict is in the clash of characters, or in the inner struggle of a single character; in short, a play which requires an audience capable of understanding alien mentalities which nevertheless have universal implications; the sort of audience, one may assume, which is constituted by the Theater Guild's subscribers.

The story is simply that of a Russian woman of the "country gentry" who is bored by her existence, by her husband and by her faithful admirer, and who turns for romance to the 21-year-old tutor of her son. Admirer and tutor, after much conversation, flee, and Natalia Petrovna is left again to her boredom. Mme. Nazimova depicts vividly this selfish woman whose instability brings unhappiness to everybody and who is left at last to a well-earned punishment. Voice, gesture, facial play bring to us the actual woman.

We 100 per cent Americans know what would be good for these bored people, who have nothing to do but analyse themselves and nurse their self-pity. The women of course should be given a good shaking, and the men should be put to work. Alas; these remedies were not available to people of their class in the last century. They could only live out their futility until the revolution gave them the romance of refugees. But are there not such people even in our great Republic? Yes, but these wonderful modern days have given them many mechanisms with which to while away their days. They have no time for self-analysis.

Mme. Nazimova's associates gave her on the whole excellent support. Mr. Larimore's Rakitin was a sympathetic fellow, though unable to constitute himself administrator of shakings. Mr. Todd was perhaps a shade too much on the gauche side. Miss Bruning portrayed clearly Viera's disillusionment. Mr. Yapp and Mr. Travers yielded to the temptation to play farcically. Their scene together was too reminiscent of the vaudeville stage.

The play was well received. The greater part of the audience was made up of playgoers with the imagination that can lend itself to alien mental processes. There was a fringe of people who evidently had not heard the guild's lecturers, nor read its publicity matter, who were keen on the scent of something comic, in the style of Mesdames Dressler and Moran. No way has been discovered of educating these playgoers who find themselves in a strange environment, and who unfortunately have the power of vitiating a fine performance.

The settings, said to have been copied from those of the Moscow Art Theater, were of exceptional beauty.

L. A. S.

WEST ROXBURY OPENS ITS NEW 'WHITE WAY'

West Roxbury now has its own "white way." Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts State Senate, threw the switch at Fidelia Hall, last night, officially opening the new street lighting system, which stretches along Washington Street, from LaGrange Street to the Dedham line, a distance of a mile and a quarter.

The opening was the main feature of the dinner meeting and entertainment of the Germantown Citizens' Association of West Roxbury. The association and the merchants of the community cooperated to obtain the new system. There are 79 lamps, each of 1000-candlepower. These are placed at intervals of about 175 feet.

Peace School in Paris Opens to Study International Relations and Issues

Instruction Planned in League of Nations Methods—Reconstruction of Europe—Arbitration, Security and Disarmament and Promotion of Amity Among the Peoples

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A peace school (Ecole de la Paix) with a distinguished faculty, has commenced its first year in Paris. Its object is "To provide systematic instruction concerning international relations, the reconstruction of Europe and the organization, methods, doctrines and problems of the League of Nations." The school has been opened under the auspices of the weekly publication, L'Europe Nouvelle, and Mlle. Louise Weiss, its directress.

Housed in the new and modern quarters of L'Europe Nouvelle at 73 bis Quai d'Orsay, the school provides a symposium for all those who desire to learn and propagate the most intelligent methods of improving relations between the nations. Throughout this winter a lecture will be delivered by a qualified statesman or scholar on some important phase of international relations. The lectures will be in French.

The program for 1930-1931 consists of five groups of lectures. The first group comprises three lessons on general views of the League of Nations, with lectures by Paul Mantoux, former director of the political section of the League and now director of the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, at Geneva, by M. Comert, director of the information section of the League and by Henri Bonnet, director of the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation.

The second series of five lessons will deal with arbitration, security and disarmament. Lectures will be delivered by Joseph Barthélemy, professor of law at the University of Paris, M. Paul-Boncour, deputy and former delegate of France to the League, Pierre Cot, deputy and former delegate of France to the League, Henri de Jouvenel, senator and former delegate of France to the League, and M. Politis, Minister of Greece at Paris and permanent delegate of Greece to the League of Nations.

The third series will deal with economic and financial questions, and will extend from Jan. 14 to Feb. 18, 1931. Lecturers in this series will be Louis Loucheur, deputy and French delegate to the League of Nations; M. Marlio, M. Osusky, Czechoslovak Minister at Paris; M. Haas, director of the Transport Conference; Charles Rist, the economist, and M. W. Oualid, professor of law at the University of Paris.

The final series for the year, to be given in April and May, 1931, will deal with the League of Nations and doctrines of international organization. The lecturers in this series include André Siegfried; M. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations; Père de la Brière; M. de Monzie, Senator, and M. Charléty, Rector of the University of Paris.

Résumés of lectures given at the Peace School will appear in L'Europe Nauvelle, and some of them will be broadcast. The lessons will be prepared in multigraph form for circulation among such schools as may desire to use them.

At the formal inauguration of the school, an address was delivered by Paul Painlevé, former Premier. The honorary committee in charge of the school is headed by Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and includes many eminent French statesmen, several of whom are or have been delegates to the League of Nations.

NEW AIRLINE PROPOSED

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12 (AP)—The L. E. Gale Company of Shanghai, American importers of aircraft, today announced plans for a trail-blazing solo airplane flight between China and the Philippine Islands to pave the way for permanent aerial communication. A biplane with a 110 horsepower motor probably will be used for the flight, which will begin here Jan. 17.

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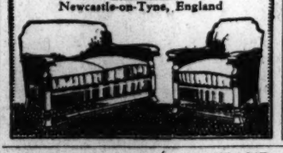

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BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
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BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
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CARDIFF: 24 Queen St. 38 & 39 Queen St.
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COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Post-end Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 9, Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 43 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate. 13/14 Whitefriargate.
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LEEDS: 55-57 Vicar Lane
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LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St. 45 London Rd. 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St. 22/24 Oldham St. 55 Market St.
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NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
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OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
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PRESTON: 24 Fishergate. 27 Friargate.
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SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 159 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor. 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 57½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West. 2-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 29 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

Help of League Is Proposed to Solve Liberian Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

they were heavily fined, and also flogged before their people. As a result of this policy thousands of natives have fled to adjoining colonies.

In the second place, the Liberian Government has impressed labor for an overelaborate and wasteful public roads program. The native chiefs, in addition to providing the Government with laborers, have also had to furnish the men with food and tools. In some cases the laborers have been obliged to work for a period of four months, and have been subject to gross ill treatment. Invariably they have received no pay. Native laborers have been compelled also to work on the private farms of government officials.

As far as the Firestone rubber concession is concerned, the commission reports that this "represents a vast and somewhat bold experiment in rubber growing. . . . The precipitous character of the company's pioneering operations in Liberia, the unfamiliarity of its employees with African conditions, the unsuitableness of its equipment and outfit, and the inexperience in the control of primitive labor all created difficulties which it took many months to get in front of. . . ."

Firestone Plan Outlined

Originally, it was intended that a government labor bureau should furnish Mr. Firestone with laborers. But in 1926 the company asked permission to employ workers directly, since the success of its operations depended upon free labor. Nevertheless, the company offered to pay a fee to the government officials and chiefs for each laborer recruited by them.

During 1927 the company continued to obtain about 10 per cent of its labor from government sources; and the commission indicates that this labor was often provided by compulsion. At present, however, "there is no evidence," according to the commission, "that the Firestone company consciously employs any but voluntary labor" on its plantations. Moreover, its employees are free to terminate their employment at will.

It should be added that Mr Firestone is now employing only 10,000 men, so the pressure upon the local supply is not nearly so great as it would have been had Mr. Firestone employed 300,000 men as originally announced. Furthermore, when the Government resorts to wholesale compulsion in recruiting labor for other purposes, natives naturally have an incentive to go to work for the Firestone interests where they are treated much better than when in government employ.

Policy of Intimidation

It is the conclusion of the commission that "intimidation has apparently been and is the keyword of the Government's native policy. Not only have the native villagers been intimidated and terrorized by a display of force, cruelty and suppression, but the chiefs themselves, men whom the people not so many years ago looked up to . . . have been systematically humiliated, degraded, and robbed of their power, so that now they are mere go-betweens, paid by the Government to coerce and rob the people."

The commission recommends that the shipment of laborers to Fernando Po cease, that the road program be curtailed, that strict control be imposed over the frontier force, and that European or American commissioners of native affairs be appointed.

Following receipt of this report the United States informed Liberia that it was "profoundly shocked" at the conditions revealed by the commission. In December a special committee of the Legislature recommended that judicial action be taken against a dozen officials named in the report; that Vice-President Yancy be impeached and that President King resign.

The two latter officials have now retired from office, and the Acting President, Edward Barclay, former Secretary of State, has accepted the recommendations of the commission "in principle." The United States declares, however, that this reply is unsatisfactory.

American Embargo Proposed

In order to bring Liberia to terms, an embargo upon Liberia imports into the United States, under the forced labor provisions of the tariff legislation, has been proposed; while the expulsion of Liberia from the League of Nations on the ground of violation of the anti-slavery convention of 1926 has been suggested.

Before condemning the American-Liberians as a whole, two facts must be remembered. First, shocking abuses of native populations under European control have been revealed in the past, and forced labor exists in many European colonies today. Nevertheless, the League of Nations and Labor Office are making progress in abolishing forced labor in such colonies, but this movement has not been successful so far as Liberia is concerned.

Secondly, the King administration, which has been responsible for these abuses, is a dictatorship which has maintained itself in power since 1929 by means of unfair elections. Although the number of property owners eligible to vote in Liberia is about 6000, President King was reelected for a third term with an "unprecedented" majority of 125,000.

It was a Liberian, Thomas J. Faulkner, who came to the United States in 1929 to urge an investigation. If a fair election is held next May, it is highly probable that Mr. Faulkner or some other member of the opposition, who has roundly condemned forced labor, will be elected upon a reform platform.

Protectorate Discussed

Nevertheless, the report of the commission reveals such shocking conditions of government brutality and incompetence, that a demand for foreign intervention in Liberia on humanitarian grounds is bound to arise. Already the proposal is being made that in view of its historic interest, the United States should establish a protectorate or mandate over Liberia.

Any such proposal would mean the extinction of Liberian independence and should therefore be resisted. The country has maintained its independence, in the face of enormous difficulties, since 1847. If its independence should now be terminated, imperialists will assert more vigorously than ever that the Negro race is incapable of self-government. The Negro in Liberia has not had a fair chance to prove his capacity. Foreign governments, bankers and business men have taken advantage of the country, immeasurably increasing its difficulties.

Whether because of foreign exploitation or of native incompetence Liberia today is nevertheless sorely in need of outside aid—a fact which many local leaders realize. Thus last July the People's Party, which is the opposition group, passed a resolution asking the League of Nations and the United States to establish a provisional government until the next election. Can outside aid be extended to the country without impairing its independence?

Foreign Aggression Prevented

From time to time the United States has sent cruisers to assist the Liberian Government in the suppression of native revolts and to prevent foreign aggression. In 1912 the United States satisfied foreign creditors by obtaining the establishment of an international customs receivership, by agreeing to appoint American officers to the Liberia Frontier Force, and by concluding a $1,700,000 5 per cent loan.

In 1926 the State Department, desiring to bring about the economic development of Liberia and to strengthen American control, brought pressure on the local government to grant Mr. Firestone a 1,000,000-acre rubber concession, and to accept a new loan agreement whereby the 1912 5 per cent loan which would have expired in 1942 would be refunded by a 7 per cent $5,000,000 loan which will not expire until 1967.

Inasmuch as payments upon the 1912 loan were being regularly met, and as the new loan increased Liberian interest charges and prolonged foreign control without productive return, it is difficult to see what justification there was for this new loan except to strengthen the position of Mr. Firestone and American influence generally.

Guidance of Washington

Under the 1927 loan agreement the President of the United States designates the financial adviser of the Liberian Government, and recommends the military officers to be appointed to the Frontier Force. The State Department also assists in the selection of certain other foreign officials — the total number being seven—and agrees to arbitrate certain disputes between Mr. Firestone and the Government.

These officials do not come from an experienced colonial service, such as is found in other countries; and they are not responsible to the United States. Technically they are responsible to the Liberian Government, although under the recent loan agreement some of these officials cannot be removed without State Department consent—another case of power without responsibility.

The American Government itself has not lent funds to Liberia, nor has it undertaken any program for education or economic development. Unable to get funds from Congress and lacking the technical personnel, the State Department has nevertheless relied upon Wall Street banks and Mr. Firestone to perform functions which only governments should perform if the purpose is the disinterested regeneration of another country.

Finally no treaty has been concluded authorizing the President to designate officials for the Liberian Government. Such a provision rests upon a contract between Mr. Firestone and the Liberian Government—a procedure which is probably unconstitutional. Neither the American Congress nor the American people have been informed of State Department policy toward Liberia.

The very fact that conditions are so shocking in Liberia at the present time indicates that the State Department policy has proved a failure. Many of the worst abuses have been committed by the native frontier force supposedly under American control. Since Washington's Liberian policy has been irresponsible and conducted in the dark, is it any wonder that other countries should accuse the United States of selfish designs?

New Technique Needed

If Liberia is to be regenerated, a new technique must be adopted. In order to achieve its aims that technique must be based on expert knowledge and upon sound administrative procedure; in order to convince Liberia of its disinterestedness, that technique must be applied by international machinery and with the widest publicity and responsibility.

Such a technique has been worked out with a high degree of success by the League of Nations in the financial reconstruction of Austria and Hungary.

At the end of the World War Austria was in virtual bankruptcy; its credit was so impaired that it was impossible to obtain foreign loans. In despair Austria turned to the League of Nations.

The League committee of finance and economics, composed of some of the leading experts of the world, undertook to study this problem. Acting upon their advice the Council then drew up agreements in October, 1922, whereby Austria promised to carry out certain internal reforms in return for a loan guaranteed by certain League members.

These members solemnly promised that in carrying out the plan they would respect Austria's political independence and not seek any special economic advantage. The foreign powers agreed to this loan on condition that a Commissioner-General be appointed by the League Council to supervise the promised reforms.

Both Austria and Hungary agreed to this form of outside control, and the Council appointed a Hollander as Commissioner-General for Austria and Jeremiah Smith of Boston as Commissioner for Hungary.

League Control Withdrawn

With the assistance of these commissioners and a number of other League advisers, Austria and Hungary reorganized their banking, currency, railway and administrative systems generally. So successful did this plan prove to be, that League control was withdrawn from each country in 1926.

Under this plan, Austria or Hungary could appeal to the League Council if they believed that the Commissioner-General had abused his authority. During the discussion of its own affairs, each state was represented on the Council. That body was also responsible to the Assembly, consisting of representatives of more than 50 countries.

All of the transactions were published to the world; responsibility was fixed at every step. The contrast between this system of reconstructing a country and that followed in the past by the United States in Liberia is striking.

The problem confronting Liberia is in many respects different from the problem confronting Austria and Hungary. It will not be difficult, however, to adjust the international technique to meet these differences.

Coöperation With Geneva

What Liberia needs is some well-organized and responsibly executed scheme, not only for financial reorganization, but also for educational, health, public works and native agricultural development. The United States and the League of Nations have coöperated in making an investigation into the affairs of Liberia. Why should not the United States and the League now coöperate in working out a plan for genuine reform?

The international commission recommends the immigration of American Negroes to Liberia. Under existing circumstances, however, there are no facilities for making such immigration possible even on a moderate scale. An international reconstruction project could provide these facilities, and thus enable American Negroes, whether as private citizens or as foreign advisers, to assist in the reclamation of this country.

The international reconstruction of Liberia cannot be carried out unless the United States is willing to surrender its present receivership in favor of the international system above outlined. This reconstruction cannot be carried out unless Mr. Firestone is willing to waive the veto he has over a new refunding loan—an onerous interest burden.

Modification of Mr. Firestone's concession is also necessary for such a program. If he is willing to confine his operations to their present scope—he has cleared about 55,000 acres and is employing less than 10,000 men—his enterprise will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the country. But if he attempts to develop his million acres, employing 300,000 men, the native welfare and general economic development of the country will inevitably suffer. Inasmuch as the price of rubber has declined from $1.40 to less than 16 cents a pound, there is good reason to believe that Mr. Firestone will not attempt to develop his full concession, regardless of any international reconstruction plan.

The question before the American people is simply this: Do they intend to continue to shield Liberia from the outside world, in return for certain exclusive privileges, but without doing anything fundamental to obtain Liberia's regeneration? Or are they willing to coöperate in an international plan for the reconstruction of the country, which will safeguard its independence and at the same time promote the humanitarian and material interests of the world as a whole?

Liberia Sends Assent

GENEVA (AP)—The Liberian Government has notified the League of Nations that it accepts "in principle" recommendations made by the International Board of Inquiry on slavery and will employ them as a basis "for regulating any improvement which may be made in the social policy of the republic to the full extent of its resources."

Aerial Audience to Hear Einstein

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Einstein—Millikan—Michaelson—all on the air at once in the biggest show natural science has given via radio.

Using terms within the ken of the layman, Dr. Albert Einstein, originator of the theory of relativity; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, investigator of cosmic rays, and Prof. A. A. Michaelson, who has delved far into the subject of the speed of light, are to appear before the microphone in a coast-to-coast transmission by WABC and stations from 11:30 to 12 (E.S.T.), Thursday night, Jan. 15, from Pasadena, Calif.

The natural scientists are expected to describe their joint research work into radiation, now under way speaking at a dinner given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Einstein by the California Institute Associates at the California Institute of Technology. As Dr. Einstein speaks in German, his words will be traslated by Dr. William B. Munro.

G. O. P. LEADERS HAVE NEW WAY TO GET ACTION

Consider Continuing All Appropriations for Coming Fiscal Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The continued failure of the Senate to make progress in the enactment of major supply bills, necessary if a special session is to be avoided, has turned Republican floor leaders to the consideration of a plan for the bringing forward of a resolution continuing all existing appropriations for the coming fiscal year.

If such a measure could be put through the Senate, its approval by the House is a foregone conclusion, and there would be no need for the Administration to be alarmed at the failure to pass appropriation bills. All appropriation grants of the current fiscal year would hold over until next December, for the regular session, and extra funds then could be voted if necessary.

Under the plan contemplated by Republican leaders the proposed continuing resolution would be offered early in February and pressed for immediate action. Delay in its consideration would only play into the hands of the special session adherents, who could filibuster if the matter came up late in the month.

The question of the Administration's ability to force a vote on the proposal depends on its being able to put through a cloture motion restricting debate. This requires a two-thirds vote, an extremely serious obstacle and which can only be overcome with the aid of a majority of the Democrats.

Without a limitation on debate the special-session group could prevent its reaching a vote by filibustering. The situation among the Democrats on the question is now being canvassed by Republican leaders preparatory to formulating a course of action to circumvent the dilatory tactics that are being pursued under cover by the opposition, and which have resulted in a stalemate as regards legislation in the Senate.

ST. PIERRE GETS BULK OF CANADIAN LIQUOR

OTTAWA (AP)—The Canadian ban on the export of liquor to the United States reduced such exports from 103,945 gallons in December, 1929, to none in December, 1930. In the same period the export of liquor from Canada to the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon increased by 112,485 gallons.

Rumrunners to the United States have been reported to have centered their bases on the French islands, since the Canadian Government forbade shipment of liquor from its territory to the United States. Exports of liquor to St. Pierre and Miquelon in December, 1929, were 115,126 gallons; in December, 1930, they were 227,611 gallons.

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WHOLE STRING Finast can 23c; 6 cans $1.35
CUT GREEN Richmond can 16c; 6 cans 93c
CUT WAX Richmond can 16c; 6 cans 93c

Peas
RICHMOND can 14c; 6 cans 81c
FINAST EXTRA SIFTED can 20c; 6 cans $1.17

Peaches
FINAST—HALVES IN DELICIOUS SYRUP
LGE CAN 18c; 3 LGE CANS 50c

Sauerkraut
FANCY QUALITY
LGE CAN 12c; 6 LGE CANS 69c

Shrimp
FANCY WET PACK
CAN 15c; 6 CANS 87c

Corn — STATE OF MAINE PACK
GOLDEN BANTAM Richmond can 12c; 6 cans 69c
GOLDEN BANTAM Finast can 14c; 6 cans 81c
WHITE CROSBY Finast can 14c; 6 cans 81c

Tomatoes — RIPE SOUTHERN PACK
RIPE SOUTHERN No. 2 can 8c; 6 cans 45c
RIPE SOUTHERN lge can 12c; 6 cans 69c

Pineapple — DEL MONTE CRUSHED
LGE CAN 23c; 3 LGE CANS 67c

Beets — FINAST—WHOLE, ROSEBUD VARIETY
NO. 2 CAN 18c; 6 CANS $1.05

Spinach — FINAST—GREEN GARDEN VARIETY
LGE CAN 14c; 6 LGE CANS 81c

MORE SAVINGS
Fruit Hermits lb 17c
Prudence CORNED BEEF Hash 20 oz can 25c
Quaker Oats lge pkg 21c sm pkg 9c
Quick Cook Oats FINAST lge pkg 19c
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Prize Bread lge loaf 7c
Suzan's N. B. C. Cookies lb 27c

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EDUCATIONAL

The American Student

As Found in a Large Eastern Men's University

"What the College Student is After" Series—No. 1

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

A STUDENT went to the office of Prof. Woodrow Wilson from an examination hall at Princeton University. There he regarded Mr. Wilson despondently, saying, "Sir, you will find I have not answered Question V on my examination sheet. It was an unjust question. So I have left it out."

Mr. Wilson, who could be very patient, looked carefully at the complainant. "Why," he inquired calmly, "do you think the question is unjust?"

The student replied with an equal calm. "It would oblige me to think."

President John Grier Hibben repeated this curious story to me in his office in Nassau Hall. Perhaps he did not quite believe all the story, but he said mildly, "Nowadays our students in the majority don't tend to take the idea of thinking quite as hard as that boy did, I think.

"It has come to be a conventional belief in many quarters that the average college student is a pretty wild lot and something ought to be done about it. There are undoubtedly sporadic outbreaks against good manners and the accepted forms in the colleges, otherwise one of the most eminent deans of men in the United States would not, even semi-jokingly, have set down some of his experiences. The dean has not forgotten that he himself was not born grown up. I am of the opinion that much grief would be saved the college student, and his parents, and his teachers if all could remember, at appropriate times, that almost no one is.

Men Enjoying Each Other's Society

"It is perhaps still too soon to expect students completely to cast off the feeling that deans and professors are their natural enemies. With the growth of the tendency to lift tutors out of the Ishmael class there is some diminution in this view. It is not uncommon nowadays to find students and tutors actively enjoying each other. And, obviously enough, when men enjoy the society of each other common interests expand between them; and when common interests expand there is an appreciable approach to the ideal of the college education which is to fit a student to live with grace in the larger community.

There seems to be an average divergence of student opinion at Princeton on the subject of reasons for having come there. It is safe to assume that practically every student in college is a "problem student." If he is not, he had better pass at once into an atmosphere more attuned to his rarity.

President Hibben, and Dean Gauss, and several others questioned the thought that there was a mounting increase in the number of students who come to college—Princeton or any other—for the explicit purpose of accomplishing what, in their own terms and as simply and directly as their talents permit, Woodrow Wilson once rather grandiosely described as "gaining elasticity of faculty and breadth of vision, so that they shall have a surplus of mind to expand, not upon their profession only for its liberalization and enlargement, but also upon the broader interests that lie about them."

Beyond this temperate report that the number is increasing of men who come to college intending to learn to live creditably in the world, it is not possible to generalize about motives that have impelled men to college. There have always been any number of them. There probably always will be. There seems some basis for the assumption that there is less of the "rah-rah" element among the reasons than there was once. If there seems to be a new seriousness of purpose among present-day college students it may easily come from the fact that the competitive aspects of modern life are stronger.

In the year 1929-30, $130,000 was earned by those among 2200 Princeton students who worked to help pay their college expenses. I got a succinct reply from one to whom I hazarded that perhaps having had to work hard to earn his keep had barred him from the more desirable undergraduate social alliances. "Rubbish," he remarked.

At the Heart of Princeton's Pride

The Honor System, to govern undergraduate life, was originated at Princeton and is the heart of its pride and strength. It is not something vaguely alluded to, and only stiltedly vital in the college community. It pulsates all the time. Every student had a chance before he registered to repudiate it and go elsewhere to college. It is to be seen that the student who slants an eye at either the letter or the meaning of the system speedily jeopardizes himself, becoming suspect of a generally instable code.

I saw a letter sent out last August to entering freshmen by the chairman of the undergraduate council. It was written "to explain the essential features of Princeton's most highly prized institution, the Honor System."

The Honor System was set up in 1893. It has shown itself the greatest single step taken in the history of the institution for student self-government. It constitutes an agreement between faculty and students to conduct examinations without proctors. Every student is on his honor neither to give nor receive assistance in an examination. Every student is likewise on his honor to report any violations he sees.

The second point is crucial in the system. Students may bind themselves not to cheat; they may themselves even be temperamentally and morally incapable of cheating. But they may quite naturally hesitate to bind themselves to inform on others they chance to see cheating. Classically the informer has been one to shun. Little boys and young men, indeed, are apt to be more sensitive to the unrighteousness of spying than many mature men, and to seek instinctively to avoid having to.

Still, in framing the system, the second point had necessarily, it seemed, to companion the first. Much as the average undergraduate shrinks from an obligation to report a transgression he has seen, it is quite apparent that the majority recognises it as a hostage to that most difficult of all lessons, that one cannot live unto himself alone.

Ripples Which Widen

I gathered from casual discussion with administrative officers, professors and some students that the especial glory of the Honor System resembles the effect of throwing a pebble into a pool of water. The hole the pebble made is swallowed up, but the widening ripples linger. The wording of the Honor System applies directly to examinations. But, nourishing a belief among students that cheating is an offense against their own code, it continues on to the larger implication that there are more ways than one of cheating, and that cheating, moreover, in any given situation, is a social offense which sets its exponent definitely away from his fellows. Most students come to college to be with their fellows, not to be cut off from them.

It is true that Princeton students are not yet crowding the new chapel with attendance upon its services, but it is not true that there is no religious conviction among the students. In general it seems agreed that college ministers must see to it more closely than ever that they do not sentimentalize in their sermons nor preach opaque ideas upon which the average student can lay a critical finger, saying, "That's all right for words; but what I want is something I can live by."

I like to think of a farmhouse a little distance out of Princeton where some scores of students go Sunday evenings to talk over with the dean of the chapel their problems with regard to God, freedom and immortality which are not new to college youth in this age and will continue to occupy college youth in every coming generation, whether their toplofty elders believe it or not. The house is big and comfortable; it is not big enough for the numbers who come there of their own volition, but it can be made to do. I like to think of what its owner said to me, about the charge that college youth is generally agnostic, and even often atheistic. "Rubbish," he said. "They see things clearly. The mistake their critics make is in not seeing that they are simply using a different terminology, though they express the same doubts, and the same anxiety to be set right, that have always existed in youth."

I asked a student if he could identify the tonal key of the undergraduate scene—silly question though it was, since there is little likelihood of a greater degree of social and moral solidarity among men who chance to be gathered inside one campus fence than there is among men in any designated, extra-academic community. He pointed out to me the first article of the college regulations, which is, "All students are expected to conduct themselves in a manner becoming scholars and gentlemen."

I got a distinct impression that those students who still read the magazines in which professional writers have baited them so long and so savagely would be glad if the writers would, for a change, try supposing that they are thinking that life is, truly, an art men must learn to live, instead of assuming that where you scratch an undergraduate you scratch a man to whom life is only something to be ridden through swiftly on a highly painted rail.

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Story-Book Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE time draws near when, to keep a promise made to our two attractive daughters—aged 5 and 3—we must have a party. But what kind of party shall it be? Ah, here is the test of our ingenuity—the kind of party to give that will fairly smack of originality and cleverness, as well as one that will have some educational value, and be remembered by our little friends for a long time to come. Now, we have it! And why not? It will be a trip along a bookland trail, inspired by our newest treasure, a wonderful selection of literature, with stories from many lands. Oh, what a wealth of ideas do just the first few volumes contain!

So here we begin where all good parties begin—with the invitations—and these little notes will be pasted in miniature book covers, and will read something like this:

On Saturday afternoon at Three,
We're asking in some friends to Tea—
And to join us in a jolly Trip
Along a Bookland Trail.
We'll strap on the winged Slipper
And fly o'er hills and Dales,
To realms of fact and Fancy,
Through the pages of Book Trails.

To add to the fun, put on the togs of someone from Story-Book Land.

Esther and Ruth.

(Alias Pittypat and Tippytoe).

R. S. V. P.

You see we have asked our guests to come in costume so that they may have a part in the preparation of our party, and we're sure there will be much searching through their own books for just the right character most suited to golden curls or boyish mannerisms. Can't you close your eyes and see Kate Greenaway represented so charmingly, and by the side of this little miss, a chubby Jack Horner? Or, should you be one of those persons who prefer your characters from Old World stories, why, here we have the very thing in the little pair from Czechoslovakia, one in the gala attire of a princess; the other in the simple smock of a shepherd boy holding a colorful nosegay (shh—of course, he's a prince in disguise). If you know your fairy tales, we don't need to tell you that these two lovely people have stepped out of the pages of "The Shepherd's Nosegay."

The next step in our plan is the menu, for whoever heard of a party without a feast? Again our friends in the pages of our books have come forth with suggestions for this:

White Bread and Butter (Peanut Butter Sandwiches) Tommy Tucker
Humpty Dumpty Eggs
Strawberry Ice Cream from "The King's Cream"
Served in chariots made of oranges driven by "The Fat Little Fairy"
"Animal Crackers and Cocoa to Drink" suggested by Christopher Morley
Banbury Cakes and Lollipops from "The Cupboard"

Since every detail of our party must carry out the idea of our inspirational books we will use as our centerpiece a gorgeous arrangement bearing the semblance of half a huge egg drawn by two large yellow chicks ("The Chicks That Stayed Up Late") and riding in state, holding the bright-colored reins will be another chick (one who was obedient and went to bed early). Long streamers will extend to each little plate from this egg or chariot with which our little guests will be able to release the favors with which this centerpiece is filled.

Keeping in mind that our guests will be very little folk, here is one of the games we shall play. We shall provide simple drawings of well-known story-book characters together with crayons and scissors, for which there will be prizes to the ones showing the most artistic ability in the completion of these drawings. These prizes will consist of a volume each of "In the Child's World," by Emilie Poulsson and "Poems of Childhood," by Eugene Field. As an additional prize we have framed one of the end sheets used in the binding of each volume of "Book Trails," which the publisher has furnished us.

Remembering that our party is a trip along a bookland trail, of course, we shall sit around in a circle while the very best reader among our grown-up friends reads the stories and poems referred to in our menu, and when the time for the good-bys has come there will be the Balloon Man from Washington Square to distribute to our departing guests bright-colored balloons. Of course, it will only be Daddy with a bright-colored kerchef around his neck, a flowing mustachio pasted on, and wearing his very oldest hat, but for this day of make-believe he'll be our beloved Balloon Man suggested by the poem, "Balloons," by O. Muiriel Fuller.

The Parent

Glencoe, Ill.

Dear Editors:

I seem to find so many uses for my used "Monitors." One in particular I should like to share.

After enjoying the humorous comments on the editorial page, I clip them for future use. They help in the composition of jolly letters to friends, they make interesting paragraphs in bon-voyage messages, they familiarize the reader with current facts which may later be used toward interesting conversations, and the school child may use the witticism as a theme subject.

The educational value of all of the Monitor can be appreciated only as the facts on its pages are utilized.

The Parent column is so helpful as an exchange of constructive thoughts, that I seldom read it without having gained much on practical subjects.

(Mrs.) I. G. R.

* * *

Chicago

Dear Friends:

I owe a debt of gratitude to the contributors of the Parent Column and of the Educational Page as a whole, for through these columns, I was led to purchase "My Book House" for my little daughter. Although she is barely three years old, she sees the clouds as "white sheep on a blue hill."

When the trees bow down their heads,
The wind is passing by.

The horses' hoofs go "clippity-clippity-clop" and every animal is her friend.

Reading, to her, is an unending source of joy and has led to the next step, that of learning to read. Again the Monitor has been so helpful, and she now knows practically the entire alphabet, and is beginning to sound out simple words. Her little briefcase is packed with pencils, paper and books to take to school when she is able to read.

The little poems on the Children's Page delight her so, that I have made a scrap-book containing these for her. She loves, especially, Miss Joyce Brisley's "I've Got a Secret."

Through these books she is learning to take proper care of them, and to respect our books as well. My sincerest thanks for the many helpful letters, printed in the Parent Column.

(Mrs.) R. K.

All in the Day's Work

East Templeton, Mass.

There was a commotion outside the office and the sound of a child crying. It was not at all in accordance with the crisp whiteness of the winter morning. I stepped out into the sunshine to see what was the matter. I found two small brothers in difficulty. The elder had kicked his brother in a moment of temper and the latter was wailing his protest. As I paused to comfort the little chap, the older boy slipped into a near-by doorway out of sight.

I followed presently and read the young miscreant a little chapter. His face was flushed with temper and all the while I talked he dug his toe into the snow viciously. Thinking I had quelled the storm I returned to my work only to hear a second howl break on the air and once again I rushed out to investigate.

The incident had been repeated and the elder brother was slamming about, kicking at any object near enough to be a target for his foot. The behavior was very unlike him and I resolved to learn what was back of it all.

"This doesn't seem a bit like you. Has something gone wrong to make you feel this way and want to kick your little brother?" I asked.

He didn't turn from me this time as I approached. He even allowed me to draw him to me. We had always understood each other pretty well and I was fond of the child. After a bit more encouragement on my part I saw his lip begin to quiver and then out came the keynote to the whole situation.

"Well—you see," he began, haltingly, "I got mad at my muvver over somethin' this mornin'—an' I wouldn't go swidin'—and now—I wisht—I'd swid."

Poor little fellow! And he had punished himself sharply by refusing to go sliding—it was especially fine at the time—because he thought it would spite his mother. By now he was actually crying and I put my arm around him while I thought how best to explain things to him.

"Your mother loves you. Don't you love your mother?"

"Yes-s—an' I love you too," he added, pressing closer into my arm.

"I love you—very much. That's why I felt so badly to see you all upset and unhappy this beautiful morning. Think how busy your mother must be all the time with five little folks to take care of. You're the oldest and I think she depends on you a lot. Do you know what I'd do if I were you?"

"What?" with the first hint of a smile. I had caught his interest and his confidence.

"I'd run back up home now and give my mother a big hug and tell her how much I loved her and then—I'd do sliding."

"I will!" he cried and the next instant he was off, the ill will forgotten and the light of true happiness on his little face. (Miss) H. A. D.

Municipal College for Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

THE Louisville Municipal College for Negroes, perhaps the first municipally supported school of its kind in the United States, will be opened here Feb. 1 under general supervision of the University of Louisville, it has been announced by Dr. Raymond A. Kent, president of the university.

The college will be established in the plant formerly occupied by Simmons University, purchased last summer by the University of Louisville from the General Association of Colored Baptists. The funds for its purchase were derived from a municipal bond issue of $1,000,000, subscribed in 1925, one-tenth of which were set apart at the time for this purpose.

The General Education Board of New York recently subscribed $25,000 to complete the equipment of the buildings, laboratories and library. The dean and faculty of the new institution will be Negroes while the finances, administration and student health will be under the supervision of the president and board of trustees of the University of Louisville.

Entrance requirements and class work will be brought up to the regulations of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, the regional accrediting agency. At present there is no accredited college in Kentucky to which Negroes may be admitted.

The Municipal College for Negroes, which has the hearty support of the city government, is expected to take care of the 129 students enrolled last year in Simmons and also of the number of graduates of the Louisville colored high school who have hitherto gone outside of the State to find advanced training.

Simmons University was chartered in 1873. While non-accredited, it has had a long and honorable record. Up until the time of its purchase it maintained preparatory, college and theological departments, the last of which it will continue to retain and administer.

The Louisville Municipal College for Negroes is, as far as is known, the first school of its kind established by any municipal government in the United States, although a dozen cities in the South maintain junior colleges for Negroes in connection with their public school systems.

Arabic Alphabet by Improved Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Basrah

An American missionary, the Rev. John Van Ess of the American Dutch Mission here, has devised what he calls "the word and sentence method" for the teaching of the Arabic alphabet. This alphabet consists of between 200 to 300 characters, and anything calculated to bring about simplicity deserves support. The Rev. Mr. Van Ess' method enables young students to learn reading within two months where formerly it took over a year. The lessons are written in large letters hyphenated into syllables on large illustrated placards. Stress is laid upon colloquial Arabic as progress in reading this is much faster than in the case of the literary language, to which only the higher students aspire.

Another teaching reform has been devised by the Rev. Father Joseph Gogi of the Chaldean school here. He uses hexagonal pieces of wood for the instruction of his pupils; these carry the alphabetical characters, and as the small children play with them, the appearance of each character is unconsciously and rapidly memorized.

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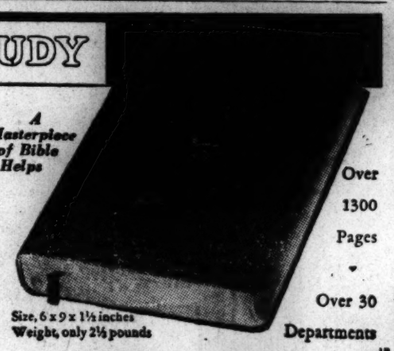

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Reading as an Amateur

"AND how did you enjoy the meeting of the learned?" asked Evander as we settled ourselves for a reunion. (We had exchanged greetings and he was referring to the annual gathering of scholars from which I had just returned.)

"Oh," I replied, "it was the usual concourse, with the regular program—almost hundreds of erudite papers, you know, delivered in weighty manner and evoking technical discussions. But I come away with conflicting attitudes. I feel, as I felt there, like an amateur among professionals. And I must confess to some discomfort and many misgivings. I am even tempted to repudiate, at least privately, my ostensible standing as a professional."

"Come, now," said Evander, laughing, "you are too much affected by all this agitation over the amateur and professional spirit in athletics. I beg of you, do not drag that controversy into the serene and lofty realms of literature."

"But I cannot dismiss the issue from my own thought," I replied earnestly. "It looms up as a very crucial issue indeed just now. Here I am, apparently a professional if you define the word to mean one who earns his visible livelihood in a craft or vocation. Yet I am disturbed by the officialdom and the determined professional temper of my colleagues. I must admit even that I am in rebellion against the apparently prevailing standards of this profession.

"You understand," I went on, "that I am not speaking of the art of making literature. That is a large question—the distinction between amateur and professional status in the ancient craft. And I am just as puzzled about the differences and the gradations which separate the true amateur and the true professional in that realm. Nor am I so personally concerned with the problem. I am thinking of myself as enrolled among the few thousands of people who study and interpret to others in professional capacity the noble world of books. At the same time, I think of myself as a member of a vastly greater army of what used to be called 'gentle readers.' I think of the great range from those who read in the most casual and superficial way to the most learned savants absorbed in their technical investigations of literary problems."

"And just how would you distinguish between the amateur and the professional?" Evander asked with a provocative smile. "There is obviously the widest difference between the two extremes. And doubtless we need a clarifying of the distinction involved. The public will not become so excited over such a distinction as it will over the corresponding difference in the world of manly sport. Yet a good many of us do care. How could you define amateur and professional in the study of literature? Where would you draw the line?"

"Exactly what troubles me," I answered, "but I do know that after the recent demonstrations of my fellow professionals I am more strongly attracted to the ranks of the amateurs. Of course I do not mean any disrespect. Perhaps they are professionals only in public, as I have been myself for a number of years. I do not for a moment impugn motives or judge individual attitudes. I admire the learning and proficiency of these professional scholars, and I am positively abashed in their presence. At heart they may be the truest amateurs in the world."

"And the true amateur?" suggested Evander.

"Is one who loves literature for its own sake, who is eager to understand all and not a part of a poem, a drama or a novel."

"Is not the aim of technical scholarly study the discovery of knowledge which will enable us to understand the whole of a work of literature more fully?" asked Evander.

"Precisely," I rejoined. "But the trouble is that in the pursuit of a minute examination, we lose sight of the whole work, of its entire flavor, as it were, which evaporates before the attack of exact 'method.' The fact is that the army of scholars has marshaled an amazing array of facts—about literature. But I gravely fear that literature itself will get lost among the facts."

"Surely," exclaimed my friend in a tone of reproof, "you would not object to the constant effort to enlarge our knowledge and so our appreciation of literature."

"Not so long as knowledge becomes the agency of appreciation in the widest and truest sense. But I must insist that the fullest appreciation of all the values of a book is the only goal of study, yes, of the most technical research."

"Are not the results of scholarship," Evander asked, "essential to full appreciation? In the terms of the moment, is not the light afforded by the professional necessary to the amateur's intelligent reading?"

"Granted cheerfully," I replied. "Yet I am inclined to believe that a little of the technical knowledge of literature will go a long way in the resources of the amateur. An elementary insight and, above all, enthusiasm are more important than 'professional' knowledge—if one has to choose. I mean that an amateur should remember to look for the theme, the form in its various aspects, and the purpose and temper of what he is reading. This is not hard, and requires only the most rudimentary common sense—of the literary variety. With a few classifications of these three or four fundamental elements before him the amateur is equipped to appreciate the heart of the matter. He can read a sonnet of Shakespeare, a poem of Scott, a novel of Hardy, or an essay of Emerson with true appreciation. I am assuming, of course, an adult person of general intelligence and usual literary sensitiveness."

Evander shook his head skeptically. "Only vagueness of appreciation and superficial impressions can result from such unassisted reading," he observed.

"I am not saying that true appreciation will arrive overnight," I hastened to reply. "On the contrary, it comes only through the years, like proficiency in any art. We become aware of form and style, of purpose and outlook, and even of pervasive themes only by much reading; I mean both intensive and extensive. A few good books of descriptive explanation of the major forms of literature, a few volumes containing vital criticism, a history or two if one cares to win for himself the picture of an evolving literature—these should be almost enough unless a man develops one or more specialties. The main thing is to read with all the faculties and with determination."

"What, then," Evander demanded in somewhat challenging tone, "is the function of the professional?"

"He is indispensable," I returned with emphasis. "Quite apart from his value in adding to the sum of human knowledge and his systematic interpretation of literature, he does provide all amateurs who will use his knowledge with added means of appreciation. What we need is a much larger group of intermediaries who will take the scholars' technical findings and translate them into vital form for use by the amateurs. But that is another important story."

"Perhaps," suggested Evander, "after all, you have been making a rather theoretical distinction. Cannot the same person be a professional and an amateur at the same time? Can he not possess the knowledge of many facts about literature without losing any of his amateur enthusiasm and without failing to concentrate upon the whole of a work of literature?"

"Happily, that is possible," I replied, "and you are a living example of that rare ability. Toward that, too, I am resolved to strive. But at the same time I shall take my chances of being a devoted amateur first of all."

P. K.

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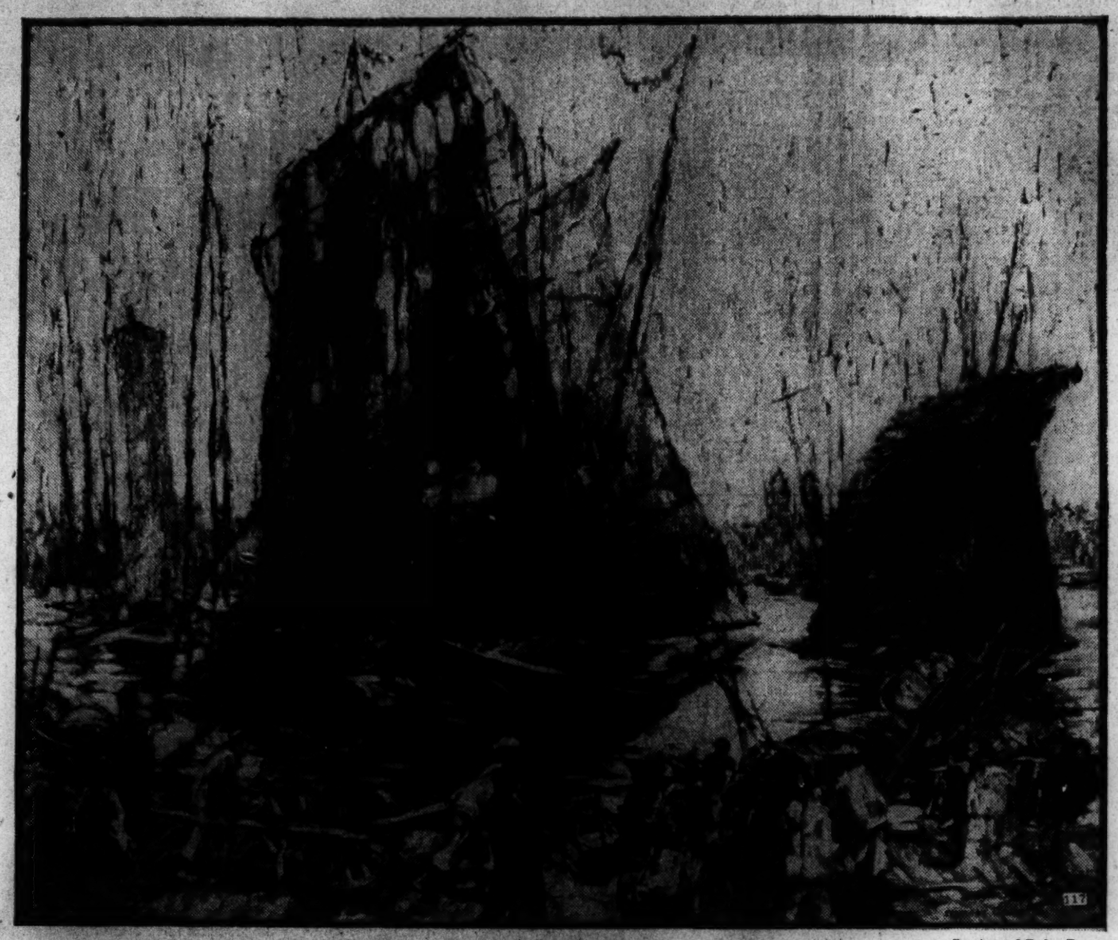
China to an Artist's Eye

DOWN in the heart of almost everyone who represents the "West" is a dream of meeting the "East" in its own territory—of seeing Japan, China, Java, India and those other lands of so different a civilization, and Western "civilization" is modernizing China far too much to please the artist who travels, or the one who would like to travel in the Orient.

One of those artists who has dreamed of seeing China as it has been, the China of picturesqueness and pageantry, is Florence White Williams, a painter, who has for some years been illustrating children's books and into whose experience has come the pleasure of illustrating many stories of foreign lands and most of all China.

So interested in and well acquainted with the pictured habits, costumes and customs of the land had she become that she was inspired to make a painting of a Chinese street scene. This was enthusiastically received and purchased for a home where a Japanese servant lives. To her he enthused over the spirit she had caught of the Orient. Later from her brush came other Chinese subjects into one of which, entitled "Junks and Sampans," she has woven the theme she loves best, namely, boats and water.

With her memory of the coloring of a gorgeous sunset on a northern harbor she incorporated, in a picture, the high-sailed boats of China, called junks—with their colorful bamboo sails, to which the ravages of time lend added interest—and the little houseboats, called sampans, upon which many Chinese spend their entire lives, in a busy wharf scene of this thickly populated country. She made no attempt to give a literal picture of China, but rather her dream of what China ought to be. The finished canvas proved to be a prize winner in the Chicago Galleries, and is now owned by a patron of the arts.



Courtesy of Rufus Dawes

Junks and Sampans. From a Painting by Florence White Williams

Moving

Mollie and I pulled the tacks after school. Sometimes the head came up without the leg on it. Mollie made me dig the leg out because Charlie said he wouldn't be at all surprised if this was our own ground again, some day. Charlie said two times that he wouldn't be at all surprised! And Mollie said we wouldn't want to own ground with a lot of tacks in it. No! But I pounded them in when Mollie wasn't there so nobody would know.

Mother wrapped the dishes in newspapers again and put a clean cover on the ironing board. Mother said ironing boards always stuck up so in movings. And Father took down the curtains and the beds and put the things in barrels, and the mush pot wouldn't stay on top so Father carried it by the handle.

And then we were moving again.

Charlie drove the mules and the wagon right up to the door that is in front. Sandy looked in the door at Mother and waved his ear at her. When all the furniture but Miss Hogan, the big piano, was on the wagon, why Mollie and I ran behind the wagon a little ways, and then we watched it go down the long road. Mollie said the white that's standing up is the ironing board. And then the movings were at the corner and the mules pulled the wagon around it.

And presently Brother DeWolf and Mr. Walker came out in a horse and buggy, and when Father and Charlie came back, why everybody unscrewed Miss Hogan's legs off, and then everybody lifted and everybody said, "Easy now," and they put Miss Hogan through the parlour window, and then the house was all empty.

Mother and Mollie and Freddie and I got into our horse and buggy. Mother held Freddie. I sat in the middle. Brother DeWolf and Mr. Walker got into their horse and buggy, too, and we all went behind the wagon and mules like a paradings. . . . We all looked, but the train wasn't coming, so we crossed the railroad track. And then we turned another corner, and then we were on our own ground! And it wasn't far from the empty house we moved out of. Mother said, "It's our own ground, anyway!" And Freddie nodded his head.

The house on our own ground did look just like a barn. . . . The house was like a barn inside too. But two men were nailing some boards over the barn look. And one man was making wooden curls out of board. And when we opened the door the wooden curls blew all around the room. . . . And then we went into a room that Mother said was the dining room. It had a ladder going up through its ceiling. Mother said up there was Charlie's room. A bird flew out of a window that didn't have any glass in it. . . . There was a big, quick noise, and I ran to the window, and the train was going along. It was not far away. A man in the engine waved at my face. Mother said, ladies never wave at strangers. So I didn't any more. . . . Mollie fixed some wooden curls on a string and tied them around my head. And when I ran out in the wind they blew up and down like Mollie's hair curls do.

—From "Tellings," by TACY STOKES PAXTON.

In Autumn

Behold the back end of the year,
When rowan trees are berry bare
As feathered roisterers know.
Within the fir trees' circling shade,
Each golden-headed birchen maid
Sets all the glade aglow.

Deep in the woods' most secret places,
The lordly toadstools show their faces,
In scarlet flecked with snow.

And tiny leaves on hillsides seen
Weave carpets fit for Persia's Queen
Or fairy tripping toe.

Soon will the early gloaming fall,
And we shall hear the pheasants call,
As daytime sounds grow low.
Thus still in happy thought I roam,
Around the woodlands of my home.
As in the long ago.

E. M. RAMSAY.

Morning on Tahoe

I will sing unto God a song of joyous awakening.
The sun rises in the East and shines forth Thy love.
At the first gleam of dawn, the waiting birds carol Thy praise.
The light drives out the shadows and the flowers are found praising Thee.
The prodigal thoughts of darkness flee.
I stand on the lake shore, simplified in humility, glorified by gratitude.
I am Thy son; heir to all this dawning glory.
I face this new day with a love that is fearless and tender.
Clad in the robe of Life, identified by Thy ring, my feet shod for mountain trails with the sandals of infinite patience, satisfied with the merry feast Thy servants have provided, I hasten forth to serve Thee in the limitless reaches of today.
May my song, as the songs of the birds, be all joyous; giving, giving, giving.
May my face, as the faces of the flowers, be ever bright; glowing, glowing, glowing.
And when I have gathered into my expression of Thy love, all the pure beauty of flower-color, and all the sweet giving of bird-song, then shall I reflect Thee as selflessly as this great lake mirrors Thy sunrise.
I shall even sing Thee as Thou art.

L. ALLIGER.

The Master Salesman

In the end it was Audubon the Salesman who saved Audubon the Naturalist, and Audubon the Artist, from what would undoubtedly have been the American woodsman's final and extinguishing disaster. For in undertaking to be his own publisher—and that was the only way he could get his birds published in life size, for no regular publisher considered his proposition at all practical—he virtually set for himself the task of raising himself by his own bootstraps. . . . He was compelled to sell the birds of America to get the money to pay the cost of publishing "The Birds of America"; and if he had been anything less than the master salesman that he was, the great book would have failed before the first volume was anywhere near completed, the ornithological biographies would never have been born. . . . But it so happened that James John Audubon had every basic requisite of a real salesman. He believed in himself, he believed in his "goods," and he knew what he was talking about when he was soliciting a sale. Moreover, he had unlimited determination, relentless perseverance, enthusiasm without end, and a most ingratiating manner. . . .

From the day Lizars, the Edinburgh engraver, began work on the first engraving for the first number of the birds, to the day nearly twelve years later when Havell, the London engraver, handed him a proof of the final engraving for the last number, Audubon—with all his other problems, and all his necessary social obligations, never for one moment forgot that he was a salesman, and that the successful termination of all his years of work as a naturalist and artist, depended on his ability to sell the finished product of that labor.—From "Audacious Audubon," by EDWARD A. MUSCHAMP.

"Éloge de la femme vaillante"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

IL Y a bien des années une jeune personne qui s'appliquait à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne trouva que sa vie de famille devenait intolérable. Malgré son étude assidue, il semblait toujours y avoir des malentendus et de navrantes querelles. Après le désaccord habituel du matin, l'un s'en allait orgueilleusement à son ouvrage, tandis que l'autre seule à la maison s'abandonnait à un flot de larmes qu'elle croyait justifiées. Cependant elle avait surmonté d'autres difficultés grâce à la Science Chrétienne et, dans sa douleur, elle décida d'y recourir à nouveau. Elle ouvrit la Bible au chapitre trente et un des Proverbes et lut l'inscription en tête du chapitre: "Éloge de la femme vaillante." Elle lut aussi les versets dix et onze, puis elle ferma le livre un peu brusquement. Combien elle eût préféré quelque chose sur la manière de corriger un mari!

Poursuivant avec insouciance sa besogne régulière du matin, tout en aspirant néanmoins à la paix selon sa guise, elle eut de nouveau recours à la Bible, qui s'ouvrit encore au même chapitre. Comme elle n'était pas prête à admettre qu'elle avait besoin de se corriger elle-même, elle ferma le livre et se sauva dans la cuisine. Mais un étudiant honnête ne peut jamais être longtemps privé de la vérité, et bientôt elle prit derechef la Bible entre les mains. Pour la troisième fois elle se trouva en présence du même chapitre; l'humilité lui vint en aide et elle le lut et relut avec le désir de comprendre.

Quel que soit le nom et la nature de l'inharmonie, il n'en existe aucune à laquelle on ne puisse remédier par la compréhension de Dieu et de la relation de l'homme à Dieu, enseignée dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* par Mary Baker Eddy. Des maladies soit-disant incurables de l'entendement et du corps cèdent, chaque jour et à toute heure, à l'intervention bienveillante et efficace de cette Science. Difficultés financières, malhonnêteté dans les affaires, immoralité, crainte et peste, incendies et inondations, sont autant de choses que l'on a surmontées. L'espoir a été rallumé dans maints cœurs désespérants où la guérison et la santé s'ensuivirent promptement. Dans bien des cas, la Science Chrétienne a opéré de belles guérisons consistant dans la transformation de foyers domestiques malheureux en centres de vie familiale, harmonieux et hospitaliers.

Qui n'a pas été tenté, la femme au retour de son mari, l'homme à la rentrée de sa femme, de prendre une expression de préoccupation de soi, de fatigue et d'irritation; tandis qu'à l'égard des étrangers et dans ses relations commerciales, l'un comme l'autre se fait un devoir d'être joyeux et affable! Il n'y a point de lieu où les influences inspiratrices et exaltantes de la religion enseignée par le Maître et à nouveau déclarée par la Science Chrétienne soient plus importantes qu'au foyer domestique. Et aujourd'hui, où l'on parle tant de l'instabilité du mariage, la Science Chrétienne donne grande satisfaction par tout le monde à des milliers d'hommes et de femmes qui, par l'étude et l'application de ses enseignements, ont rendu leurs foyers stables et tranquilles. Qui peut dire jusqu'où s'étendent les résultats finals de semblables guérisons?

Le sommaire des devoirs domestiques de la femme, sommaire que l'on trouve au chapitre cité plus haut du livre des Proverbes est de premier ordre. Il n'est surpassé par aucune production sur la création d'un foyer domestique. Il est complet et va droit au but. Parlant de la femme, il dit que "Son prix surpasse de beaucoup celui des perles. Le cœur de son mari se confie en elle, . . . La force et la dignité lui servent de parure; . . . des instructions aimables sont sur ses lèvres; . . . ses œuvres proclament sa louange!"

L'étudiant susmentionnée admettait que si chacun des membres de la famille observait les règles de justice, de charité et d'activité exposées dans ce chapitre remarquable, personne n'aurait le temps de trouver à redire ni de s'irriter. Et elle eut une nouvelle compréhension de ce qu'exprimait Jésus lorsqu'il dit à Pierre, qui s'informait de ce qui arriverait à un autre: "Que t'importe? Toi suis-moi." Le temps qu'elle avait auparavant employé à rappeler à un autre ses fautes et ses erreurs, elle l'employerait maintenant à occuper de bien sa pensée et ses mains. Des guérisons semblables à celle-ci qui amena la coopération dans le foyer, ne sont pas extraordinaires dans la Science Chrétienne. L'expression moderne: "Un homme de principes" a reçu une meilleure signification; car Dieu, étant le Principe, tout homme est en réalité un homme de Dieu, gouverné par l'amour et l'honneur.

Dans son livre *Science et Santé* (page 65) Mrs. Eddy dit: "Puisse le Christ, la Vérité, être présent à chaque bénédiction nuptiale pour changer l'eau en vin et donner à la vie humaine une inspiration par laquelle l'existence spirituelle et éternelle de l'homme puisse être discernée."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Silver and Blue

Silver and blue above,
Silver and blue below,
And trees the tie that seems to bind
Their silvern image mirrored in the lake
As in a looking-glass;
The graceful, silver tracks of gleaming skates
Entwine with silhouettes
On ice blue as the sky above.

Taut sleepy limbs of leafless trees
Must stir when youthful, tinkling mirth is near;
As though the spring was beckoning,
Was singing in the winter's cold,
When blue and crystal light
Plays with a clear, sweet sound.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

"The praise of a virtuous woman"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY years ago a young student of Christian Science found that her home life was becoming unendurable. In spite of much study, there seemed almost constant misunderstandings and heartbreaking quarrels. After what had become the habitual morning discord, the one stalked off to his work, while the other was left in a flood of self-righteous tears. However, the student had found in Christian Science help for other difficulties, and she decided to turn to it for help in this trouble. She opened the Bible to the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, and read the caption at the top of the page, "The praise of a virtuous woman." She read the tenth and eleventh verses, then closed the book with a little snap. She would so much have preferred something referring to correcting a husband!

Pursuing the regular morning tasks listlessly, still longing for peace in her own way, she again resorted to the Bible, which again opened to the same chapter. Not yet ready to admit any need for self-correctibn, she closed the book and fled to the kitchen. But a sincere student can never be deprived of the truth for long, and she soon found herself again with the Bible in her hands. For the third time the same chapter confronted her; humility came to her aid, and it was read and re-read with a receptive thought.

There is no discord of any name or nature which cannot be remedied by the understanding of God and of man's relationship to him as taught in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. So-called incurable diseases of mind and body are daily and hourly yielding to the kindly, yet powerful ministrations of this Science. Financial difficulties, dishonesty in business, immorality, fear and pestilence, fire and flood, have all been surmounted. Hope has been rekindled in many a despairing heart, and healing and health have quickly followed. In many instances Christian Science has brought about a beautiful healing in the transformation of an unhappy home into a harmonious and hospitable center for the family life.

Who has not been tempted to put on with his or her homecoming an expression of self-absorption, weariness, and petulance; whereas, the same one would make a point of being genial and courteous with outsiders and business associates! There is no place where the inspiring and elevating influences of this religion, which our Master taught and which has been restated in Christian Science, is more far-reaching than in the home. And today, when much is being said about the instability of the marriage vow, it is of great satisfaction to thousands of men and women all over the world, who through the study and application of its teachings have made their homes stable and secure. How widespread the final results of such healings, who can tell?

The summary of the home duties of woman contained in the chapter quoted from above, from Proverbs, is a masterpiece. It cannot be surpassed by any modern work on home making. It is complete and to the point. Here it is said of woman that "her price is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. . . . Strength and honour are her clothing; . . . in her tongue is the law of kindness;" she "eateth not the bread of idleness; . . . let her own works praise her."

The student referred to above admitted that if the rules of justice, charity, and industry laid down in this remarkable chapter were conscientiously followed by each member of the family, there would be no time left for fretful faultfinding. And a new realization came to her of what Jesus meant when he said to Peter, who inquired what another should do: "What is that to thee? follow thou me." Time which had previously been spent in reminding another of his faults and mistakes would now be spent in keeping her thoughts and hands busy with good. Such a healing, as this, which brought coöperation in the home, is not uncommon in Christian Science. The modern phrase "a man of principle" has come to have a better meaning; for God being Principle, man is indeed a man of God, governed by love and honor.

In Science and Health (p. 65) Mrs. Eddy says, "May Christ, Truth, be present at every bridal altar to turn the water into wine and to give to human life an inspiration by which man's spiritual and eternal existence may be discerned." It is this discernment of "man's spiritual and eternal existence" which brings the healing to homes and individuals, and which has proved such an inspiration to so many human lives.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Mark Twain's Uncle's Farm

My uncle, John A. Quarles, was a farmer, and his place was in the country four miles from Florida. He had eight children and . . . was also fortunate in other ways, particularly in his character. I have not come across a better man than he was. I was his guest for two or three months every year, from the fourth year after we removed to Hannibal till I was eleven or twelve years old. I have never consciously used him or his wife in a book, but his farm has come very handy to me in literature once or twice. In Huck Finn and in Tom Sawyer, I moved it down to Arkansas. It was all of six hundred miles, but it was no trouble; it was not a very large farm—five hundred acres, perhaps—but I could have done it if it had been twice as large. . . .

As I have said, I spent some part of every year at the farm until I was twelve or thirteen years old. . . . I can call back the prairie, and its loneliness and peace, and a vast hawk hanging motionless in the sky, with its wings spread wide and the blue of the vault showing through the fringe of their end feathers. I can see the woods in their autumn dress, the oaks purple, the hickories washed with gold, the maples and the sumachs luminous with crimson fires, and I can hear the rustle made by the fallen leaves as we plowed through them. I can see the blue clusters of wild grapes hanging among the foliage of the saplings, and I remember the taste of them and the smell. I know how the wild blackberries looked, and how they tasted, and the same with the pawpaws, the hazelnuts, and the persimmons; and I can feel the thumping rain upon my head, of hickory nuts and walnuts when we were out in the frosty dawn to scramble for them with the pigs, and the gusts of wind loosed them and sent them down. I know the stain of blackberries, and how pretty it is, and I know the stain of walnut hulls, and how little it minds soap and water, also what grudged experience it had of either of them. I know the taste of maple sap, and when to gather it, and how to arrange the troughs and the delivery tubes, and how to boil down the juice. . . .

I know how a prize watermelon looks when it is sunning its fat rotundity among pumpkin vines and "simblins"; I know how to tell when it is ripe without "plugging" it; I know how inviting it looks when it is cooling itself in a tub of water under the bed, waiting; I know how it looks when it lies on the table in the sheltered great floor space between house and kitchen, and the children gathered for the sacrifice and their mouths watering; I know the crackling sound it makes when the carving knife enters its end, and I can see the split fly along in front of the blade as the knife cleaves its way to the other end; I can see its halves fall apart and display the rich red meat and the black seeds, and the heart standing up, a luxury fit for the elect; I know how a boy looks behind a yard-long slice of that melon, and I know how he feels; for I have been there. . . .

I know the look of Uncle Dan'l's kitchen as it was on the privileged nights, when I was a child, and I can see the white and black children grouped on the hearth, with the firelight playing on their faces and the shadows flickering upon the walls clear back toward the cavernous gloom of the rear, and I can hear Uncle Dan'l telling the immortal tales which Uncle Remus Harris was to gather into his book and charm the world with, by and by; and I can feel again the creepy joy which quivered through me when the time for the ghost story was reached—and the sense of regret, too, which came over me, for it was always the last story of the evening and there was nothing between it and the unwelcome bed.—MARK TWAIN, in "Autobiography."

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Tapestries Embroidered and Woven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

TAPESTRY making is one of the oldest forms of handicraft. Women of modern times have many more diversions than those which might have tempted the Lady of Shalott to abandon her web, but in spite of that, there are many today who bend happily over their tapestry frames and many who take joy and pride in the products of their looms. The painted, the embroidered and the woven tapestries are all popular wall decorations.

A cosmopolitan population, drawn from almost all quarters of the globe, has brought to western Canada a knowledge of the art of tapestry making as it is followed in many countries, as well as many fine samples of tapestry done in the homelands. In the task of making a home out of a homestead, some of those skilled in the old lands have allowed the art to drift into the background of their lives. Others have treasured their knowledge and in developing it have found a happy means of linking their old lives with the new. One of these is Mrs. Charles A. Johnson of Ranfurly. The story of her work begins in Sweden, in the home of her father, a collector of antiques, and continues on an Alberta farm.

Portraiture

When she was a girl the appearance and destiny of a certain member of the royal house moved Mrs. Johnson and as a result she conceived the idea of making what she calls "sewn portraits." The story is this: In Sweden one day, she saw a picture of a Swedish prince whose face and history appealed to her. She liked to study the picture and draw it with her pencil. Then her thoughts turned to an old copper stitch on silk, depicting a nobleman, a treasure in her father's collection and the only one of its kind she had ever seen. "I shall try to make my prince's picture like that," she said. "It shall be done in black silk on white satin." The result was so gratifying that since marrying and coming to Alberta nine years ago she has continued her work, choosing for her subjects men prominent in letters and history such as Goethe, Robert Burns, Sir John A. Macdonald, Luther Burbank, and Rudyard Kipling.

A heavy white satin is used for the foundation. On this Mrs. Johnson draws her portrait with the hand of an artist, having first made a careful study of all available portraits of her subject. The picture of Sir John A. Macdonald was made during the year of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, and before starting it she studied five portraits of the Canadian statesman, and from this study produced hers, bringing out the expression which she felt would appeal most to the Canadian people.

Having completed the drawing, Mrs. Johnson prepares to translate it into sewing. Fine black embroidery silk is used, and to bring out the finer shadings a single thread is separated into 32 strands. These strands, so delicate as to resemble the threads in a spider's web, produce the desired result. At a distance the pictures resemble fine etchings in black and white.

Romance and Nature

Mrs. Johnson does not confine herself to portraits. Mrs. Johnson is especially skillful with nature studies, and secures rare atmospheric as well as color effects.

Recently she completed a wall-hanging of another type. It expressed her desire to give her fellow Canadians an understanding of Swedish life and Swedish people. This is a tapestry of her own design portraying the peasant costumes of Sweden, 24 of them in as many panels, while in three larger central panels she represents typical Swedish scenes, a glimpse of a park, peasants leaving church, peasants picnicking in the woods. The work is done in oils and brocade paints.

Woven Pictures

Mrs. Mitzie Anderson Dale of Winnipeg, Can., a Norwegian by birth, is another maker of tapestry who has won fame in the new land. Mrs. Dale spent seven years learning the art of tapestry making in art schools and in studying designs in museums and art galleries in Norway. Then she brought her ability and her knowledge to Canada. She uses wool for thread and weeds and plants for dyes. After deciding upon her design and painting it, she dyes her wool, cards and spins it, and weaves her tapestry. To procure a neutral shade for blending, she combines wool of two or more colors, mixing it on her cards before spinning. She has an interesting exhibit, in which are shown, together with tufts of dyed wools, the plants used in coloring them.

Particularly striking among Mrs. Dale's tapestries is a study in white and grays, "Vinteren," (winter). The design is a rider on a white horse racing madly across the country. This, Mrs. Dale explains, was a particularly difficult piece to weave owing to the necessity of shading so many subtle grays to throw the horseman into relief. Warmer in hue and perhaps equally striking in design are her tapestries in soft blues, browns, crimson and bronze.

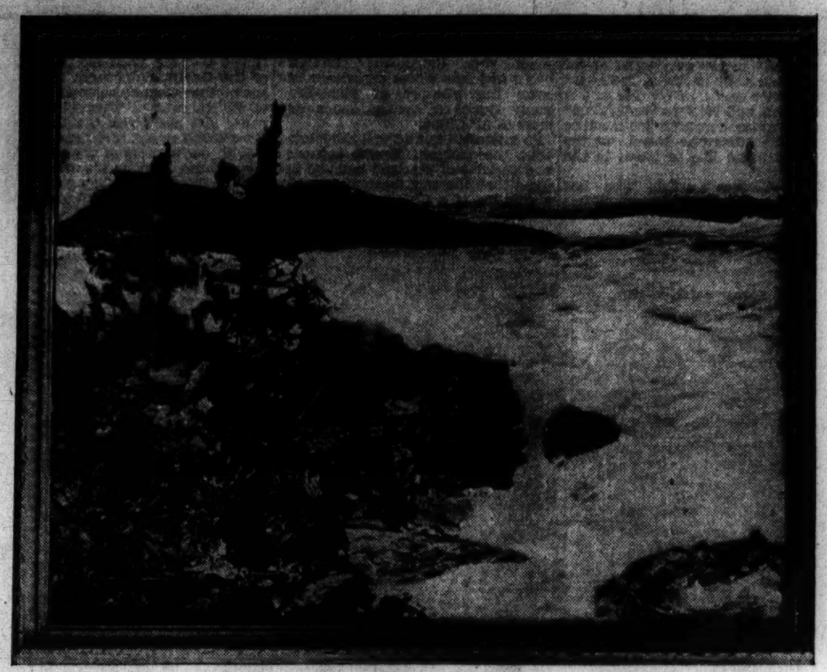
Cross-Stitch Renderings

Another remarkable piece of work graces a Calgary home. This is a tapestry in cross stitch, made by Mrs. William Blyth of Calgary, a Scottish woman, and representing her "fancy work" for a period of 20 years! This tapestry is a copy of a painting of Mary Queen of Scots by Charles Landseer, a brother of Sir Edwin Landseer.

As Mrs. Blyth completed a bit, perhaps a square inch of the picture, she covered it with tissue paper to keep it clean, and not until the whole was completed at the end of 20 years were the scraps of paper removed to give her an idea of the effect she was getting! Approximately half a million stitches went to the making of the tapestry. Each stitch represented four movements of the needle, so that practically two million movements of the needle were required—and all was done with one needle.

Mrs. Blyth has produced many pieces of tapestry, including a companion hanging, "Queen Mary's Surrender to the Confederate Lords at Carberry Field," also copied from a Landseer picture. They were all completed about 35 years ago, before she came to Canada. She learned embroidery in her childhood, when higher education for girls was not considered necessary. So long as they could read their Bibles and sew they were considered educated, so the little girls went to school with tapestry frames under their arms, keeping their primers company, and the one who excelled in the tapestry work was regarded with admiration by her classmates.

The new Canadians of Ukrainian birth weave many fine tapestries or, as they call them, carpets. These are in gay colors and are used to ornament the walls of their homes. The designs are all symbolic, and the weaving is an art which threatened to pass away with the older women until steps were taken to encourage the younger ones to perfect themselves in the work. In this the Government of Alberta, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, and the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta branch, have all had a hand, and the next few years promise a remarkable development in this form of handicraft among the Ukrainian settlers of Alberta.



This Landscape Is Constructed of Shale, Bark and Moss in Such a Manner as to Picture Cliff, Rocks and a Scrubby Vegetation. The Sea Is Thistledown and the Sky Is Washed In With Water Colors.

Landscapes That Are Constructed of Nature Fragments

AT FIRST glance the pictures executed by Mrs. Emma H. Peck seem to be oil paintings, but close scrutiny discloses a unique process. Each scene is deftly formed by an intricate patchwork of bark, moss, shale and thistledown, cut in thin layers and invisibly matched into place in much the same manner as are the pieces of a picture puzzle. All the rich color and texture of soil and verdure are present, as, indeed, they would have to be since the materials undergo no change from their natural state.

The maker of these original pictures, while possessing an admirable record of accomplishment in education and public service, had previous to this particular work, no experience in the field of art.

"I have lived the lives of three women," said Mrs. Peck, "a domestic life, a public life and an inner life. I've always wanted to study painting or writing or music. I love the arts, but my activities have been along practical lines. I have been happy in doing what I have done, but now comes a new happiness in achieving in the field of art."

Simulated Shapes

Mrs. Peck is a native of Colorado, to which her parents trekked west in a covered wagon, becoming pioneers of the soil. Although her youthful days were far from idle, there was a favorite game of her own device to which she devoted her every free hour. With her penknife in her pocket she would search among the trees and rocks for oddly formed bits of bark, stone and moss—something that looked like something else! For her imagination was ever at work translating these fantastic shapes and variegated colors into forms presented by the panorama of nature. When she had gathered a promising variety of pieces, she would sit down and with her knife cut and fit the selected fragments into a design against the sand. When playtime ended she was always reluctant to relinquish her mosaic and would often carry the little scraps of bark and moss into the house. This was construed by the family as merely a scattering of dirt.

"But, mother, this isn't 'dirt!'" the little girl protested. "I'm always making these pieces into pictures that I can look at."

"Then suppose you make some of them into a picture that the rest of us can look at!" came the prompt rejoinder. It was a dare and Emma took it. Choosing a colored picture post card that represented a familiar Colorado scene, she copied it faithfully with her unusual mediums. The effect quite astonished the family, and the picture was framed and hung on the wall.

A Long Interruption

Then came school in Denver, followed by teaching and marriage. There was little time for wandering through the woods or for building pictures, and the notion passed with her childhood. Accompanying her husband to an outpost on the Indian frontier, where her four children were born, she managed the house and the ranch and taught her children, for her husband was in the offices of the railroad. Later, she again made teaching a profession and, returning to her girlhood home, was appointed county superintendent of schools for Routt County—which has an area equal to the State of Massachusetts—an office she held for 12 consecutive years. She was chiefly instrumental in establishing the first summer school, the normal school and the first Union High School in that county. She could be relied on to promote every worthy civic enterprise and served on many important committees and boards. Imbued with the true pioneer vision and enthusiasm, she has ever been a "firster" throughout her useful and active life.

"Because I have lived and worked in Colorado," objected Mrs. Peck, "you must not think I have never traveled! Why, I traveled every day for 12 years—through and through the pages of the National Geographic Magazine! I traveled with that publication until I knew many countries. I would take my school children out of doors for their geography lesson, and there in the sand we built up the mountains and laid in the lakes and rivers. One day we would ride in state in a howdah on the back of an elephant resplendent in trappings; the next, we would mount our camels and move in a caravan across the arid deserts of Africa. We would stop to talk with a friendly band of Bedouins, then move on to a refreshing oasis for a drink of cool water. We trailed the inlets of the Scandinavian fjords and watched the play of the northern lights, and coached through the Trossachs amid leafy lanes that stirred with the sweet breath of heather. Geography is such a thrilling subject!"

Picks Up the Dropped Thread

About a year ago Mrs. Peck chanced to be in the home of her niece in Colorado. There on the wall hung the "nature picture" which the child Emma had made.

"Can that be the mosaic I put together when I was a slip of a girl?" she wondered. "Why I had forgotten how really pretty it was!"

"It is beautiful, Aunt Emma," replied the niece. "You should have gone on making them all these years."

"And so I should! Well, I'm going to begin again. I've caught the old feeling about them and I can scarcely wait to search for my woodsy materials and build my scenes once more."

Mrs. Peck has chosen for her studio, the secluded garden at the back of her home where the sunlight gives color value to the woods. A penknife is her only tool. Here she builds her mosaics, or nature pictures, as she calls them, constructing from the odd forms and colorful materials which nature strews upon the ground, seascapes, landscapes, jagged cliffs, breaking billows, forests and cataracts.

Underwood

A "PORTIA" OF MODERN CHINA

Miss Chang Shun-Ching, Said to Be China's First Woman Lawyer.

Women who have achieved the distinction of being admitted to the bar in the United States and Europe will be proud of this young Chinese woman who has recently been admitted to the bar in her native land. Miss Chang Shun-Ching of Peiping, China, was educated in London. She is said to be not only the first woman lawyer in China, but also one of the youngest persons to practice law in her native land.

The Symposium Comes to Order

IV—Furniture for Tots

A GUEST is not an unusual occurrence at luncheons of The Symposium. The informality of their gatherings, the common interests of their vocations or avocations gives them a natural desire to share their meetings with any visitor in their midst. On this day the guest, Mrs. Mortimer, instead of listening, was asked to tell the others about her Junior Furniture Shops. Four years of active work in her chosen field had not lessened her first enthusiasm. She needed no urging to tell her story.

How It Began

"In case you do not know just what the Junior Furniture Shops are," she commenced, "I will begin at the very beginning. I spend my summers in a Rhode Island town noted for its lovely old houses, filled with fine colonial furniture. I owe the idea of what I now call my business to a little girl who, five years ago, visited her grandmother in this same place. The child, perhaps 10 or 11 years old, was from the middle West and evidently had never seen a houseful of colonial furniture. Her grandmother's house once had belonged to a sea captain, as has many another in the town. It looks out on the waters of Narragansett Bay and is surrounded by fine grounds with magnificent trees; its furniture is of the colonial period. The day before the little girl returned to Ohio or Iowa or wherever she lived, she exclaimed to me, 'Oh, how I wish someone would make furniture for little girls' rooms like the things that are in grandma's house.' She was so in earnest, so appreciative of what to her was a new kind of furniture, and so regretful at leaving it, that I found myself wondering, 'Well, why doesn't someone do that very thing?'"

Mrs. Mortimer paused here just a moment. The members of her audience were as intent upon the next development as though they, too, were launching an innovation.

Examining the Field

"B. . . . is a year-round town, although it has also a large summer population. Many come from other parts of the country for the summer vacation period. I realized that if my suddenly conceived plan to make colonial furniture for children were to develop, I doubtless could have a market right among these summer visitors who would be glad to have handmade pieces to take to their winter homes. You know when an idea first comes to you, how the imagination just leaps over even logical obstacles and sweeps you along at a rapid pace?"

Nods from her listeners indicated that they, too, had taken "magic carpet" journeys.

"I kept hearing that child's voice, with its longing and its feeling. I realized, however, that to make a success of what appealed to me, I must not be too sentimental. First of all I must explore the opportunities for carrying out what to me was already a definite plan. Upon making inquiry I learned that there was an an expert cabinetmaker living just outside of town. He was retired and might be prevailed upon to help in a worthy cause, I said to myself. Then before I breathed a word of my definite outline to anyone I thoroughly canvassed the field."

"Wise lady," offered the publicity worker, with memories of ventures launched where this thoughtful preamble had been omitted.

An Immediate Success

"It required but little initial capital," Mrs. Mortimer explained. "I carefully figured out what it would demand in outlay before anything began coming in, taking into account changing markets as to the wood, finish, labor. I made an estimate of what it would cost to make, for instance, a child's bedroom set of a simple, early pattern. I added a fair profit and set my scale of prices accordingly. I knew that once a market was created for this period furniture for children and so long as I adhered to hand-built output, I was warranted in asking a good price for it. Upon going to talk with the cabinetmaker, I found that not only was he glad to undertake the labor but he knew of two other carpenters who would do piece work. All three preferred to have their shops at home, and although I had to abandon my plan for a downtown factory, I was saved that overhead. It was only the first few months, however, that I had to be so careful of overhead, because this idea for children's period furniture 'went big,' as popular American salesmanship expresses it."

"You mean it was a success right from the start?"

"Almost before the start. I could not fill all the orders I received those first few months—that is, I accepted them but I had to take them without promising a definite delivery date. We turned out miniature bedsteads, representing both early and later colonial types; and chairs, highboys, desks, tables. American Windsor, Carver, Brewster, Pembroke styles, we developed in mahogany, pine, maple, cedar, chestnut and sometimes, though very rarely, in black walnut. Every year the work has substantially increased, so that now it is produced not in a shop but in shops. A cousin of mine, from a city on the Pacific coast, whose settlers were largely from Massachusetts, is quite as successful there as I am in New England. She has her workmen established in an old lumber mill and is doing a real service in more ways than one; but that is another story."

"Tell it, do."

But the luncheon hour was over and with Mrs. Mortimer's invitation to come to B. . . . and see for themselves how the furniture was made, the group dispersed.

[Other articles about "The Symposium" were published Nov. 26, Dec. 30 and Jan. 4.]

Ready Friend to Hundreds of Business Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

MISS MARIAN RUTH MILLER is the name of a woman who is regarded as the personal friend of hundreds of Chicago's business and professional girls. It is a name that calls forth such responses as "She understands," "She is willing to look at all sides of a problem," "She always is ready for a joke that doesn't have a sting," "She is an open book of information." Actually, many of these girls have had no closer personal contact with Miss Miller than to be among the hundred or so attending the business girls' Monday night suppers or among the 300 at a week-end camp of which Miss Miller is director of activities; but her understanding of the problems of the business girl has made itself felt.

For the business girls—stenographers, file clerks, bookkeepers, switchboard operators—who for one reason or another are just now out of work, their "friend indeed," Miss Miller, has evolved a plan whereby what might otherwise be a pernicious situation is turned into a productive one. With the assistance of the employment department of the central branch of the Y. W. C. A. there have been organized free classes for unemployed girls, and Miss Miller finds time outside of her regular duties as a Y. W. C. A. secretary to keep a watchful eye on the school and guide its progress.

Making Unemployment Productive

The free vocational school provides shorthand and typewriting practice, bookkeeping review, switchboard operation, filing, all the office skills that require constant practice and improvement. The girl now unemployed can keep up her ability and be in topnotch form when the job does come, or she can improve at the points where she knows she is weak. Business firms have loaned equipment and instructors; business college teachers have volunteered to take classes in the emergency school; advanced pupils give extra hours in aiding those less proficient.

Of greatest importance, Miss Miller thinks, is the opportunity for girls to learn new skills. The work is intensive and many of the girls can learn a new operation in a few days. The stenographer, besides improving her speed and accuracy on the typewriter, is also learning to operate the comptometer, the bookkeeping machine, or the dictaphone. The file clerk, the secretary, the switchboard operator, and the bookkeeper are also acquiring one or more of these new skills. Obviously, the enforced period of unemployment means two important gains; the girls are learning something new and they are realizing the necessity for progress, the necessity for keeping abreast with the new methods in the business office—a call that frequently went unheeded while they were employed.

Developing New Qualifications

Miss Miller, being a business woman rather than a theorist, is making a careful day-by-day study of the Y. W. C. A. emergency school. For the first two weeks there were 339 registrants with an average daily attendance of 196. More than half of the girls are from 18 to 25 years of age, showing that the help is reaching the group that needs it most. As far as practicable, communication is kept up with the girls who drop out, in order to ascertain how many of them have secured employment. Several encouraging reports have come in already, and the school is only in its fourth week. Girls who have learned a new skill in a few days of intensive work—operating a switchboard, for instance—have been able to secure employment where they could not have done so before.

"Oh," one critic said the other day, "this all sounds like a good thing on the surface, but aren't you encouraging girls to come to Chicago from small towns at the very time when we want to urge them to remain at home?"

"Ah," Miss Miller answered as she reached for her daily record sheets, "approximately one-half of our enrollment is made up of girls born in Chicago and who have lived here all their lives; one-fifth of the enrollment is from girls who have lived in Chicago from five to ten years or longer. Only seven of the 339 have been in Chicago less than a month. You see, it is the Chicago girl we are helping."

Women's Organizations

AMONG the developments of the last decade, radio reception and transmission will readily come to our thoughts as one of the most versatile, since it offers a means of inestimable service as well as of delightful entertainment.

Women's clubs were alert to see the possibilities for added usefulness through this method of instantaneous communication with large groups of people. Managers of broadcasting stations have been most generous and helpful in welcoming representatives of federated clubs and department chairmen.

Several states now have a regular hour when the club women may "tune in" each week and hear the latest club news. Reports of conventions, advance news of coming events, book chats, program suggestions and friendly club greetings, all give to women who live in isolated sections, or who for other reasons do not attend many club affairs, a feeling of "belonging."

* * *

Not infrequently members of a local club will meet at the home of a member to listen to the club broadcast. This sometimes forms the nucleus for their program and often gives them an opportunity to hear a speaker of prominence whose message they would not otherwise be able to receive. Club radio talks given by women who are active in some special field, and whose experience lends authenticity to what they say, has occasionally led to splendid local improvements being inaugurated. Hearing what has been accomplished in one community seems to offer encouragement to go and do likewise.

In Ohio a talk was given over the radio on "The Progress of the Club Woman." Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, who was the speaker, reports having received letters from club women in Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan asking for a copy of the talk to be used at meetings of their clubs. "Historic Beauty Spots of Ohio," "Ohio Writers," and "Civic Beauty" are some of the topics which club women of Ohio have broadcast. All of these have served to arouse greater appreciation of the State as well as to demonstrate the wide field of activities which the clubs embrace.

* * *

International relations has had a prominent place in the radio messages of New Jersey club women. This subject has a never-failing and always-increasing appeal to women. They are remaining near the radio late at night to catch some message from a distant land, and arising early in the morning to hear the voice of some far-away leader of political or social affairs. The radio is fast making the "whole world kin," and women's clubs are utilizing its services in arousing a broader, more sympathetic understanding of the brotherhood of man.

Mrs. William D. Pyle, chairman of radio publicity, in the Colorado Women's Clubs, reminds the women of that State, in an article in the Colorado Club Woman, that advertising has made possible many splendid radio programs. The cost of talent had to be met, but for radio advertising, she says, it would hardly be possible for the managers of broadcasting stations to be so generous in offering the facilities of their service to club women. Radio has meant the raising of standards of living in both rural and urban districts, and giving to those who would not otherwise have them, much of the best music, literature and other fine moral and spiritual influences. Club women will be factors in stressing the best uses of this new and tremendous potential power.

"Check's Corner"

On Sept. 9, 1930, was published on this page an article about the library maintained by Mrs. Ada Check. The enterprise has enlisted the interest of many readers who, for the purpose of donating books to Mrs. Check's collection, have written to The Christian Science Monitor to obtain the correct post office address. We take pleasure in gratefully acknowledging this friendliness and in supplying the information. Material should be directed to Mrs. Ada Check, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

Birthday Cards

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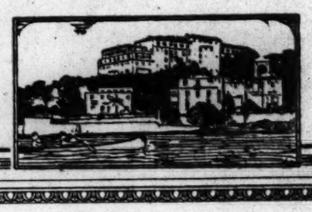

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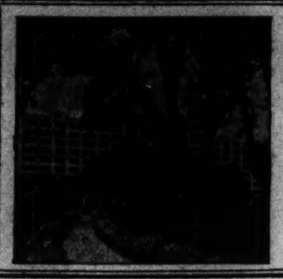

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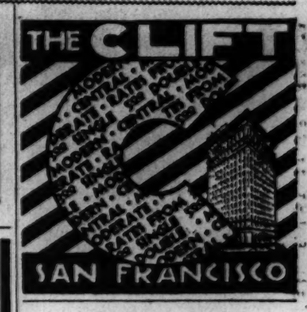

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW U. S. TENNIS RANKING RULING

Future Action to Be Made on the Basis of Play at Home and Abroad

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Action construed by some observers as paving the way for the ranking of William T. Tilden 2d and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody officially as the No. 1 American tennis players for the 1930 season has been taken by the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

It was disclosed yesterday in Tennis, the official publication of the U. S. L. T. A. It took the form of approval by the executive committee of recommendation by the ranking committee to consider the performances of American stars abroad, as well as at home, in making up the United States ranking lists.

Meet With Setbacks at Home

Tilden and Mrs. Moody, as well as several other Americans, reached the peak of their performances on British or French courts last season. Tilden met with several setbacks at home, losing the United States title to John H. Doeg, Mrs. Moody did not defend her national championship after an unbeaten European campaign.

Heretofore, the main basis of the United States rankings has been the national championship results. As a result, the general expectation has been that Doeg would displace Tilden as the No. 1 ranking star.

Mrs. Moody's position is somewhat different. She hardly would have any opposition for the top place among women players, especially as the United States title was taken to England by Betty Nuthall, who would not be eligible for an American ranking.

Nevertheless, foreign news sources yesterday credited a report that Mrs. Moody would not be given an American ranking on the technical ground of "insufficient data." Not only did this report appear unfounded, in the light of the national association's new ranking policy, but it was pointed out the player slates had not yet been completed for consideration at the annual meeting of the U. S. L. T. A. here in February.

The policy disclosed yesterday with respect to considering foreign play would affect the rankings of Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn and George M. Lott Jr., all of whom performed conspicuously abroad, only to run into trouble at home, along with Tilden.

Davis Cup Overemphasis

The solons of tennis also are intent on removing some of the overemphasis of big league competition, especially as regards Davis Cup play.

The committee has overruled a recommendation of its international play committee that the Davis Cup players be sent abroad May 1 to acclimate themselves to European play before the expected meeting with France in the challenge round.

The U. S. L. T. A. executive committee disapproves of the proposition of the International Tennis Federation to take control of Davis Cup play. It will "combat strenuously" all efforts of the I. L. T. F. to gain control of the Davis Cup machinery.

SIX OF FIRST TEN IN YALE CLUB PLAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Six members of the first 10 of the game, with two other lesser Class A players, will fight out the fourth round of the annual squash tennis tournament sponsored by the Yale Club as a memorial to Clyde Martin, this afternoon. Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, Rowland B. Haines, former title holder, and No. 2, Harold R. Mixsell, United States veteran champion, No. 6, Edward R. Larigan, No. 7, Henry S. Thorne, No. 9, and Gavin Brackenridge, No. 10, all won their third round matches yesterday, mostly in straight games, while another member of the first 10, Burdett H. O'Connor, No. 5, was eliminated after getting within a few points of victory, by R. Mason Kirkland, of the second 10, by a score of 15—10, 13—18, 18—13.

The remaining match, between two of the younger players of the game, came close to furnishing the outstanding suprise of the season, as Frederick J Walters Jr., of the Princeton Club, who graduated into Class B when he won the United States Class C championship last spring, was very close to a victory over Edward G. McLaughlin of the third group of Class A, only the utmost steadiness and court craft of the Columbia University Club player; who is generally regarded as certain of first 10 honors this year, carrying him to victory after Walters was leading at 8—4 in the final game The score was 12—15, 15—8, 15—10.

YALE CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Third Round

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., 15—1, 15—1.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., 7—15, 15—12, 15—11.

R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., defeated B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 13—18, 18—13.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., 15—1, 17—16.

H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue S. C., 15—6, 15—1.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—6.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Frederick J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—8, 15—10.

MARCEL CAMP BOWS TO WOODS

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Marcel Camp of Detroit met with his first defeat of the interstate pocket billiards tournament last night, bowing to Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., 125 to 121, in 22 innings. Camp previously had won seven straight games. He still leads in the standings with Woods and Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, tied for second place with six victories and two defeats. Camp's high run was 42; Woods' 48. Bennie Allen of Kansas City scored his second win in nine starts, defeating Thomas Heuston of New York, 125 to 107 in 13 innings. Allen had a high run of 65 to one of 42 for Heuston. Heuston's defeat was his fourth in nine games.

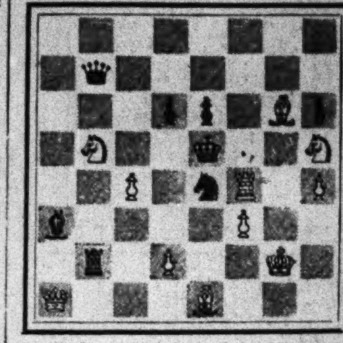
GOLF AT FORT LAUDERDALE

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Jim Dante, of Madison, N. J., beat a high wind around the flat, sunlit course of the Fort Lauderdale Golf and Country Club yesterday to lead 18-hole play of the 54-hole Fort Lauderdale open tournament with a pair of 35s for a par 70. John Watson, South Bend, Ind., and Willie Klein, Wheatley Hills, L. I., were right behind him with 71s for the day's play in the $1500 event. In the 72 rung of the scoring ladder were Jim Noonan, Chicago; Jock Hutchinson, Chicago; Ralph Kingsrud, Fargo, N. D., and Bill Thompson of Cleveland.

CHESS
by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1269
By C. S. Kipping

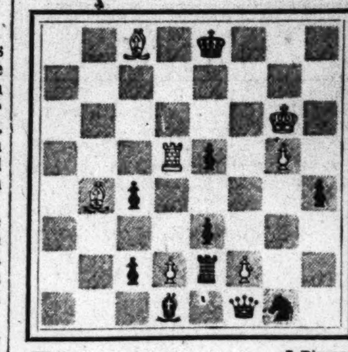
Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1270
By D. Booth Jr.

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1267. R-QB2
No. 1268. 1. R-QKt5 RxR
2. K-B3
1. ——— R-KR
2. K-B3

A miniature Roman theme!

End-Game No. 25. 1 B-B6!, QxQ; 2 RxPch, K-R; 3 RxPch, K-Kt; 4 R-KKt7ch, K-R; 5 RxBch, K-Kt; 6 R-Kt7ch, K-R; 7 R-Kt5ch, K-R2; 8 RxQ, K-Kt3; 9 R-R3, KxB; 10 RxPch. resigns.

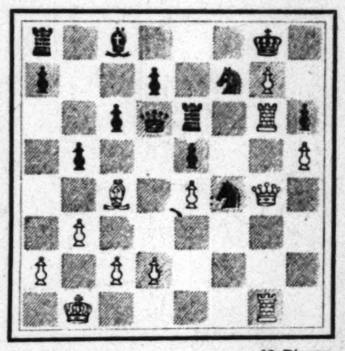
(A reader from Hawaii has called attention to the fact that No. 1243 does not solve after P-Kt8(Q) by Black. George B. Spencer, the composer, corrects the position by transferring the white B at B5 to KKt1.)

END-GAMES

Here is the brilliant conclusion of a slash-bang game of the old school. White is already two knights behind; but in four moves Black, although a queen, rook and two knights to the good, resigns a hopeless position.

End-Game No. 26
By R. Teichmann

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

Valves and Bi-Valves is the title of the 1930 Christmas series volume sponsored by Alain C. White. This little book of problems (176 pp.) is, we believe, the thirty-eighth which Mr. White has presented to the problem world. It is edited by Mr. White and George Hume and contains 124 problems with solutions and notes.

The two problems above are taken from this pleasing work and illustrate the themes considered. A valve may be defined as any move made by Black which opens one line while it closes another. An example is found in No. 1270, above. Here we find a P valve, for Black opens his Q-file by P x either P, but at the same time the R is limited laterally. In No. 1269 there is a bi-valve, that is to say, a valve in which the lines affected radiate from two black pieces. In this case, moving the black Kt to B7 opens the diagonal for the Q, but at the same time closes the rank for the R.

In a simultaneous exhibition at the Boylston Chess Club New Year's, D. H. Mugridge, former Los Angeles champion, now at Harvard, won 14 games, drew five and lost three. A knockout rapid-transit tournament at the conclusion of the exhibition was won by F. R. Chevalier, with Mr. Mugridge runnerup.

In this game, from the Liége tournament of last August, Colle, Belgian master, wins from Soultanbeieff in a well-conceived combination.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Colle White	Soultanbeieff Black	Colle White	Soultanbeieff Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 Kt-K5	R-K2(b)
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	12 QKt-B3	Kt-Q2(c)
3 P-K3	P-Q4	13 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B(d)
4 QKt-Q2	P-B4	14 KtxRP!	KtxKt(R2)
5 P-B3	Kt-B3	15 BxKtch	KxB
6 B-Q3	PxP(a)	16 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
7 KPxP	B-Q3	17 R-K3	R-K(e)
8 Castles	Q-B2	18 R-R3	K-B
9 R-K	Castles	19 B-Kt5	P-B3
10 Q-K2	R-K	20 BxP	Resigns(f)

(a) This move opens up the position for White, while Black's development difficulties are not eased. B-K2 has been played here.

(b) If Kt-Q2; 12 Q-R5, KKtxKt; 13 PxKt, KtxP; 14 BxPch, K-B; 15 P-B4, Kt-B5; 16 P-B5 might follow; or more simply 11 . . . Kt-Q2; 12 P-B4, and if P-B3; 13 Q-R5!

(c) Black tries to break White's paralyzing control of K5, but actually he permits a pretty combination.

(d) If QKtxKt; 14 PxKt, BxP; 15 BxPch, K-B; 16 Q-R5, and White has good attacking chances.

(e) If 17 . . . P-KKt3; 18 Q-R6 BxKt (KtxKt; 19 R-R3!); 19 PxB, B-Q2; 20 R-R3, QxP; 21 Q-R7ch, K-B; 22 B-B4, Q-B3; 23 B-Kt5, Q-K4; 24 P-B4! If 17 . . . P-B3; 18 Kt-Kt6 with a promising attack. Probably best and safest is 17 . . . BxKt; 18 PxB, KtxP; 19 RxP, with even material and very little attack left for White.

(f) If 20 . . . PxB; 21 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 22 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 23 Q-R7 mate.

An interesting game from the Stockholm tournament. Stoltz tied for second place with Bogoljubow.

RUY LOPEZ

Spielmann White	Stoltz Black	Spielmann White	Stoltz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	30 RxR	BxR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	31 RxKtP(i)	B-B6!
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	32 R-KR4	P-Q4
4 B-R4	P-Q3	33 R-R3	P-K5
5 P-Q4	B-Q2	34 Kt-B	P-Kt5
6 BxKt	BxB	35 P-B3(j)	R-Kt
7 Kt-B3	P-B3(a)	36 PxP	RxP
8 Q-Q3	Kt-K2	37 PxP	R-Kt8
9 B-K3	Q-Q2	38 R-R2	K-Q3
10 CastlesQR	P-QKt4	39 R-Kt2	K-Q2
11 PxP	BPxP	40 R-K2	K-Q3
12 Q-K2(b)	Kt-Kt3	41 R-K6ch	KxP
13 P-KR4	Q-Kt5	42 RxP	B-Q7
14 P-R5	Kt-B5	43 P-R3	P-B4
15 BxKt	QxBch	44 PxP	PxP
16 K-Kt	B-K2(c)	45 R-R8	RxKtch
17 Q-Q3	Q-B2	46 R-Kt2	R-Q8
18 Kt-Q5	BxKt	47 R-Q8ch	K-K5
19 QxB(d)	QxQ	48 K-R2	K-K6
20 RxQ	R-KB(e)	49 R-K8ch	K-B7
21 R-Q3	R-B5	50 R-KB8ch	K-K7
22 R-K	CastlesQR	51 R-K8ch	B-K6
23 KR-K3	QR-B(f)	52 R-K4	R-Q5
24 P-QKt3	P-Kt4	53 R-K8	K-B6
25 PxP ep	PxP	54 R-QB8	R-Q8
26 R-K2	P-Kt4(g)	55 P-B3	K-K7
27 R(Q3)-Q2	P-KKt5	56 K-Kt2(k)	PxPch
28 Kt-K	B-Kt4		Resigns(l)
29 Kt-Q3(h)	RxKP!		

(a) The usual move here is PxP, but Black prefers to maintain his center pawns.

(b) Threatening KtxP.

(c) To prevent R-R4. Note how well timed Black's moves are!

(d) White probably did not like his game after 19 PxB, Castles KR; when Black's mobile KP adds to the strength of the open B file.

(e) Black's control of the KB file, with the consequent immobility of the white Kt, proves a winning factor.

(f) Still keeping the Kt in place.

(g) The advance of the KtP to Kt5, dislodging the Kt and winning the BP, is the winning stroke, although White manages to resist for 32 moves.

(h) After 29 P-KB3, PxP; 30 PxP, B-R4 wins a P.

(i) White escapes without loss of material, but the B at B6 leaves a permanent bind.

(j) If instead Kt-K3, Black might play P-Q5, and if 36 KtxB, KtPxKt; when the advanced pawns should win.

(k) If 56 PxP, B-Q5!

(l) If 57 RxP, B-Q5! If 57 KxP, R-B8ch!

DARTMOUTH TAKES LEAD, BEATING YALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 13—Dartmouth College ousted Yale University from first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League by defeating the Eli 29 to 27 in a brilliant contest marked by an uphill Dartmouth battle.

Yale, jumping to an early first period lead, was ahead until the final three minutes of the game, when Edward C. Picken '31, shot two difficult field goals to give Dartmouth a one-point advantage. From then until the end of the game Dartmouth had to protect this lead seven times, William T. McCall '32, and Lauri E. Myllykangas '31, playing a vital part in keeping Dartmouth ahead.

Yale was without the services of Albert J Booth Jr. '32, star forward, who was not available just before the game, being forced to watch the contest from the Yale bench. His sudden absence from the game left Edward Horwitz '31, without a winning combination at forward and the Yale captain was forced to play a single hand.

With Yale piling up a 12 to 3 advantage at the start of the game, Coach Albert D. Stark sent in John C. Smart '33, and Harold Mackey '33, two sophomores who have seen little action, and from then on Dartmouth played winning basketball, matching Yale shot for shot, and finally forging into the lead as the game neared the close.

Picken was the only Dartmouth man to play the full game, and his guarding of Yale's brilliant forward, Horwitz, was one of the features of the contest. Dartmouth now leads the League with two victories and no defeats. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		YALE
Burch, McCall, lf	rg,	O'Neill, Bender
Myllykangas, Smart, rf	lg,	McGowan, Linehan
Kramer, Mackey, c	c,	Patterson
Magee, Kramer, lg	rf,	Beane
Picken, rg	lf,	Horwitz

Score—Dartmouth College 29, Yale University 27. Goals from floor—Picken 4, Smart 2, Myllykangas, Burch, McCall, Kramer for Dartmouth; Beane 3, McGowan 3, Horwitz 2, Patterson 2, O'Neill for Yale. Goals from foul—Myllykangas 3, Smart 3, McCall, Kramer, Mackey for Dartmouth; Beane 3, Horwitz, O'Neill for Yale. Referees—Walsh, Young and Couture.

CAN-AM LEAGUE ADOPTS CHANGES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13 (AP)—Managers, coaches and referees of the Canadian-American Hockey League, assembled here yesterday to discuss the uniform interpretation of rules with Judge James E. Dooley, president of the circuit, and decided to inflict major penalties for injuries by sticks, only when the offender acts intentionally or deliberately.

Referees were advised to stricter enforcement of the rules. No leeway will be allowed goaltenders who delay in disposing of the puck after catching it to save. Players who have sticks broken in scrimmages will be given penalties if they interfere in the play before regaining possession of a stick. Penalties no longer will be called for touching the puck, providing it is not caught or held. If batted or pushed forward, a face-off will be ordered.

A decision was made to award assists on scoring plays only when players help the scorer with either a pass or a rebound inside of the attacking zone. Action will be taken by the president to stop spectators from throwing débris on the ice or from blowing whistles in the stands.

The four league referees attended the meeting. Jean Dubuc and Sprague Cleghorn represented Providence; George V. Brown and Eddie Powers, Boston; Herb Gardiner, Philadelphia, and Frank Carroll, Springfield.

OGLETHORPE TRYING INTRAMURAL SPORTS

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13 (AP)—Oglethorpe University near here has dropped intercollegiate basketball for this year, and will substitute a wide program of intramural sports as a four months' experiment.

In making the announcement yesterday, Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, university president, said the faculty had voted scholastic credit to those participating in intramural sports, and varsity coaches would superintend the program. He added the program is an "experiment for the remainder of this school year and will be continued if it proves successful."

The program includes several forms of competition for both men and women students.

Basketball, boxing, wrestling, swimming, track, baseball, fencing and football are among those planned.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	7	5	4	25	24	19
Seattle	6	5	4	30	21	17
Portland	6	3	6	28	26	15
*Tacoma	2	1	7	12	24	5

*Tacoma disbanded Jan. 1.

RESULT JAN. 12
Vancouver 2, Seattle 1.

VANCOUVER REGAINS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, Jan. 13—Two goals from the stick of Frank Jerwa enabled Vancouver's Lions to regain the leadership of the Pacific Coast Hockey League here last night with a 2-to-1 victory over Seattle's Eskimo's. It was the first of three games of this week's program for the Eskimo's, who were short-lived occupants of the top position in the circuit. Jerwa first flashed his prowess midway through the second period with a lightning shot. Five minutes later Pete Bellefeuille equalized for Seattle. When the fans were whetting their appetites for an overtime game, Jerwa took a pass from Carr and netted the puck. Although fast, the contest was remarkable for clean play.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	4	1	1	19	16	9
Guelph	4	1	1	17	12	9
Oshawa	3	0	2	15	12	6
Stratford	2	0	4	17	17	4
Niagara Falls	1	1	3	16	15	3
Kitchener	1	1	4	14	26	3

RESULTS JAN. 12
Guelph 2, Kitchener 1.
Galt 3, Stratford 2.

Kansas State Five Defeats Missouri

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 13—Kansas State Agricultural College made more impressive its bid for the "Big Six" Conference basketball title here last night by defeating the University of Missouri team, 31 to 30. Although the visitors took a commanding lead early in the game, Missouri tied the score early in the last half, but a last minute rally fell one point short.

Andrew Skradski '33, Kansas State forward, led the scorers with 11 points. H. O. Cronkite '32, center, made the winning score with only a minute to go, C. H. Huhn '31, Missouri center, repeating by slapping in a rebound a few seconds later to end scoring.

KANSAS STATE		MISSOURI
Vohs, Nigro, lf	rg,	Davis, Wagner
Skradski, Vohs, rf	lg,	Campbell, Davis
Cronkite, c	c,	Huhn
Auker, Wiggins, lg	rf,	Zinn, Boekemeier
Fairbank, Hasler, rg	lf,	Pollock

Score—Kansas State Agricultural College 31, University of Missouri 30. Goals from floor—Skradski 5, Cronkite 3, Nigro 2, Auker 2, Vohs, for Kansas State; Pollock 3, Wagner 3, Huhn 3, Zinn, Boekemeier, for Missouri. Goals from foul—Cronkite 2, Fairbanks, Skradski, Auker, for Kansas State; Wagner 3, Boekemeier 2, Pollock, Zinn, Campbell; for Missouri. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's. Umpires—Reeves; Peters, Warrensburg.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 13—The University of Kansas basketball team won its first "Big Six" Conference game here last night when it easily defeated University of Oklahoma, 44 to 22. Coach F. C. Allen's Jayhawkers jumped into the lead at the start, and were never headed. The score at half was 17 to 10 for Kansas.

The first period was close throughout with neither team hitting the basket with any degree of accuracy. Starting the second half, Kansas began to work the ball under the basket and as a result W. C. Johnson '33, and F. B. Cox '31, were able to score numerous short shots. Johnson accounted for five of his team's goals during this last half.

L. E. Page '32, and Cox were outstanding for the Jayhawkers in breaking up the offensive thrusts of the Sooners. Capt. L. B. Meyer '31 and E. A. Anderson '33 tied for high point honors for the losers. The summary:

KANSAS		OKLAHOMA
Bishop, lf	rg,	Meyer, Roberts
O'Leary, rf	lg,	Beck, Potts
W. Johnson, Ramsey, Ransom, Page, c	c,	Young, Hatman, Jackson
K. Johnson, lg	rf,	Anderson, Kroutil
Cox, rg	lf,	Grady

Score—University of Kansas 44, University of Oklahoma 22. Goals from floor—W. Johnson 6, Bishop 4, Page 4, Cox 2, O'Leary for Kansas; Anderson 2, Meyer 2, Hatman, Kroutil, Grady for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—O'Leary 3, W. Johnson 3, Bishop 2, Cox, Page for Kansas; Anderson 2, Meyer 2, Beck 2, Jackson, Roberts for Oklahoma. Referee—Dwight Ream, Washburn. Umpire—Pat Mason, Rockhurst.

Enforcement Urged in Place of Reform

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 12—Prohibition can be "reformed" only by enforcement, according to Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement.

Speaking at the Lake Avenue Baptist Church at a mass meeting here yesterday in recognition of the eleventh anniversary of prohibition, he urged the wets to substitute the word "enforcement" for "reform." If this were done, he said, the "evils" of prohibition, encouraged by violation, would disappear.

Mr. Howard imputed bad faith on the part of the wets in their demand for a referendum.

"The only referendum that the wets would accept," he said, "is one which would result in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. They had a constitutional referendum in the last presidential election. Did they accept that? We will have another referendum in the next presidential election. If it goes dry, will they accept that?

"We do not oppose a referendum on any proposition before it gets into the Constitution. But we deny the right of a referendum on any proposal after it has been constitutionally added to the Constitution."

Mr. Howard maintained that the same requirements which were met to obtain prohibition must be met by those who seek the overthrow of the dry laws.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	15	1	7	52	31	31
Windsor	10	5	7	61	56	25
Cleveland	11	3	8	66	53	25
Detroit	10	1	11	46	49	21
London	9	3	10	42	45	21
Pittsburgh	7	4	11	50	68	18
Syracuse	7	1	15	54	71	15

RESULT JAN. 12
London 2, Buffalo 0.

QUENNEVILLE STARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 13—Leo Quenneville, formerly of Springfield Indians and New York Rangers, played a leading rôle in London Tecumsehs' victory against Buffalo Bisons, International Hockey League pacemakers, here last night, by a 2-to-0 score. Quenneville scored both goals for the London team. It was the second win for London in three nights, and put that club in a tie with Detroit Olympics for fourth place. Harold Hicks, substitute defense man for Detroit Falcons of the National League, appeared in a London uniform and turned in a fine game for his new mates.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 30, N. C. State 28.
Arkansas 36, Rice 32.
Brigham Young 63, Montana State 52.
Carroll 35, Coe 18.
Chicago Y College 38, Armour 24.
Dartmouth 29, Yale 27.
Duke 44, South Carolina 16.
E. Kentucky T. 33, Berea 25.
Grinnell 28, Washington 24.
Indiana 23, Ohio State 21.
Iowa 25, Purdue 23.
Kansas 44, Oklahoma 22.
Kansas State 31, Missouri 30.
Michigan 23, Wisconsin 17.
North Carolina 23, Furman 16.
Northwestern 29, Illinois 27.
Oregon State 52, Idaho 30.
Sioux Falls 35, Spearfish Normal 27.
St. Ambrose 32, Buena Vista 22.
St. John's 22, Virginia 20.
St. Viator 26, De Kalb 22.
Washington State 39, Whitman College 16.
Western State 48, Colorado C. 33.
Western Teachers 31, Iowa Wesleyan 27.

MULLINS TO ASSIST AT KANSAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 13—Lawrence A. (Larry) Mullins, Notre Dame fullback, has been appointed assistant football coach at University of Kansas, it was announced here yesterday by F. C. Allen, director of athletics. Mullins will report for part of the spring practice season. The appointment was confirmed by the athletic board of the university.

WHITCOMBE TO LEAD GOLFERS

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Charles A. Whitcombe, professional golf champion of Great Britain, yesterday was named captain of the British professional team which will meet one from the United States at Columbus, O., June 26-27, for the Ryder Cup.

U. S. Yachtsmen to Race Off Coast of Sweden

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Vestervik, Sweden, Jan. 13

AMERICAN yachts will compete with Swedish boats for the "Marblehead Trophy," captured by Sweden in 1929, at the international sailing races to be held July 12-15 off Vestervik, in the Province of Smaland.

The Swedish Yachtsmen's' Association has also put up a challenge cup for this event. Yachts from the United States will also participate in the international races for the one-ton cup, scheduled for next summer at Sandhamn, in the outer Stockholm archipelago. Besides Sweden and America, the following countries will compete: Denmark, Norway, Finland, Great Britain, France and Holland. Italy will probably also take part.

Form Wins Out in Squash Racquets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan 13—Form told the story of victory in the matches completing the second round of the Metropolitan squash racquets championship, played yesterday at the University Club. In several cases the losers displayed a fine brand of squash, but in every case, as the play proceeded, the superior experience of the form players finally brought each in turn to win.

Ralph A. Powers, former Harvard star, was the first to come through victor. Encountering young D. B. Foresman of Princeton, the Harvard Club player failed to get his game into working order against the younger player until the score stood at 13—9 in favor of Foresman. But at that point the soft angle shots of Powers began to score, and the balance of the match found Foresman galloping about the court, trying for the soft shots which nicked the side walls. The score was 18—14, 15—8, 15—4.

George D. Debevoise of the Harvard Club team was the next winner on the championship court against George M. Laimbeer, the powerful young player of Rockaway Hunting Club. Laimbeer, who is built somewhat after the fashion of Babe Ruth, outwalloped Debevoise in the initial game, and, though the Harvard Club player was using his utmost craft, Laimbeer won the first game at 15—12. But he was unable to maintain the extreme pace he had on the ball for the balance of the match, and Debevoise, watching his angles with the utmost care, and developing a change of pace that kept Laimbeer from getting set for his wallops, ran out the match at 12—15, 15—8, 15—3, 15—8

The other winners were C. W. Gillespie of Yale Club, a left hander who is new to local play, and Lathrop S. Haskins, a former Harvard star, who is now enrolled under the banner of the Racquet & Tennis Club. Gillespie eliminated D. B. Bunce of Montclair, 15—10, 17—16, 12—15, 15—12; while Haskins, though dwarfed in size by his opponent, W. D. Banks of the home club, was the winner, 15—10, 18—16, 12—15, 15—10. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round

R. A. Powers, Harvard Club, defeated D. B. Foresman, Princeton Club, 18—14, 15—8, 15—4.

C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, defeated D. B. Bunce, Montclair A. C., 15—10, 17—16, 12—15, 15—12.

L. S. Haskins, Racquet & Tennis Club, defeated W. D. Banks, University Club, 15—10, 18—16, 12—15, 15—10.

G. D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, defeated G. M. Laimbeer, Rockaway Hunting Club, 12—15, 15—8, 15—3, 15—8.

REVISED SCHEDULE FOR COAST LEAGUE

VANCOUVER, Jan. 12 (AP)—The revised Pacific Coast Hockey League schedule has been issued by Frank Patrick, president. Games are scheduled as usual at Vancouver every Monday, at Portland every Thursday, and at Seattle every Friday.

The complete schedule for the remainder of the season follows:

Jan. 15—Seattle at Portland; 16—Portland at Seattle; 19—Portland at Vancouver; 22—Vancouver at Portland; 23—Vancouver at Seattle; 25—Seattle at Vancouver; 29—Seattle at Portland; 30—Portland at Seattle.

Feb. 2—Portland at Vancouver; 5—Vancouver at Portland; 6—Vancouver at Seattle; 9—Seattle at Vancouver; 12—Seattle at Portland; 13—Portland at Seattle; 16—Portland at Vancouver; 19—Vancouver at Portland; 20—Vancouver at Seattle; 23—Seattle at Vancouver; 26—Seattle at Portland; 27—Portland at Seattle.

March 2—Portland at Vancouver; 5—Vancouver at Portland; 6—Vancouver at Seattle; 9—Seattle at Vancouver; 12—Seattle at Portland; 13—Portland at Seattle; 16—Portland at Vancouver; 19—Vancouver at Portland; 20—Vancouver at Seattle.

SYRACUSE TO GET FOYSTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 13—Frank Foyston, veteran former professional hockey star, and popular playing manager of Detroit Olympics in the International Hockey League during the past two seasons, is on his way from Seattle, Wash., to Syracuse, N. Y., where he will replace Percy Lesueur as manager of that city's entry in the 1930-31 International League campaign. Word of Foyston's appointment was heard here yesterday for the first time. Syracuse officials at first refused to confirm or deny the change in managers but later announced through league president C. S. King that Foyston would report on Friday Jan. 16. Foyston, who was born at Barrie, Ont., is one of the best known men in minor professional hockey ranks today. Salary differences with Detroit Olympics prompted Foyston to remain at his Seattle home this season. Several weeks ago he asked for and obtained his release from the Detroit club. Foyston made his début in professional hockey with Toronto of the old National Hockey Association and later starred for years with Seattle and Victoria clubs of the Pacific Coast League. He joined Detroit Cougars as a player in 1926-27 when the Western Canada League broke up. In 1928-29 he became manager of the Detroit Olympics.

ED DUDLEY WINS OPEN GOLF

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del., yesterday won the Los Angeles $10,000 open golf tournament by shooting 285 for the 72 holes at the Wilshire Country Club. Dudley covered the final round in 63 by dropping a 16-foot putt on the eighteenth. In second place came the Chicago pair, Eddie Loos and Al Espinosa, with 287. Third was Tommy Armour, Detroit, with 288. Dudley won $3500 first place money.

HOUSTON GETS TWO CARDINALS

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 13 (AP)—Homer Peel, hard-hitting left fielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, has been bought outright by Houston of the Texas League, and George Puccinelli, also an outfielder, has been obtained on option from the Cards.

Northwestern Five in Second Victory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 13—Northwestern University won its second Western Conference victory here last night, defeating the University of Illinois, 29 to 27. Only a tremendous first half lead enabled the Wild Cats to score a victory. Illinois scored four points at the opening of the game and then failed to tally during the rest of the period, while Northwestern ran up 19 points.

Early in the second half the Illini started to whittle down the lead and only the final gun saved Northwestern. Within the last 10 minutes of play the Illini gained nine points and had the Wild Cats on the run.

Frank Marshall '32, led the victors with four field goals. N. D. Hodges '33, provided steam in the final period drive with two field goals and two free throws. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN		ILLINOIS
Riel, lf	rg,	Rencl, R. Kamp
Hagerman, Reiff, rf	lg,	Bennett, E. Kamp
Hodges, McCarnes, Johnson, c	c,	May, Owen
Marshall, Hails, lg	rf,	Harper
Smith, rg	lf,	Bartholemew

Score—Northwestern University 29, University of Illinois 27. Goals from floor—Marshall 4, Reiff 2, Riel, McCarnes, Johnson, Smith, Hails for Northwestern; Harper 2, Hodges 2, E. Kamp 2, Bennett, Bartholemew, Rencl for Illinois. Goals from foul—Reiff 2, McCarnes 2, Smith 2, Hails for Northwestern; Bennett 2, Hodges 2, Harper, Owen, E. Kamp, Rencl, R. Kamp for Illinois. Referee—Frank Lane, Cincinnati. Umpire—George Levis, Wisconsin.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich, Jan. 13—The short pass offense developed by Dr. W. E. Meanwell at the University of Wisconsin, failed to penetrate the strong University of Michigan defense here last night, the Wolverines winning by a score of 23 to 17.

The score does not indicate the superiority of the Wolverines, who established an 11-point lead in the second half and adopted a defensive game during the last 10 minutes of the game

N. J. Daniels '32, was the main cog in the Michigan attack and led both teams in scoring with nine points Michigan led from the very outset of the struggle, reaching the half with an advantage of 13 to 7.

D. A. Nelson '32, was the outstanding Badger player, registering seven points. The Badgers made only six floor goals and three of these were made from long range. Michigan played the entire game without a substitution. The summary:

MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN
Weiss, lf	rg,	Chmielewski
Petrie, rf	lg,	Paul
Daniels, c	c,	Nelson
Altenhof, lg	rf,	Steen, Poser
Williamson, rg	lf,	Griswold, Fries

Score—University of Michigan 23, University of Wisconsin 17. Goals from floor—Daniels 4, Weiss 2, Petrie 2, Altenhof 2 for Michigan; Nelson 2, Chmielewski 2, Steen, Poser for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Daniels, Petrie, Williamson for Michigan; Nelson 3, Paul 2 for Wisconsin. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Umpire—C. J. Travnicek.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 13—University of Iowa held back the strong Purdue University quintet and won, 25 to 23, in a "Big Ten" basketball game here last night. The Hawkeyes took an early lead when M. B. Riegert '33, Iowa guard, made good three long shots at the basket in the first period, to give Iowa the advantage in a 16 to 9 score at the end of the half.

The lead was increased to 10 points when C. B. Williamson '32, scored two field goals and J. C. Reinhardt '32, added a field goal and a free throw for Iowa, while C. L. Stewart '33, and H. H. Kellar '32, counted a basket apiece for Purdue.

With the score 23 to 13, the Boilermakers launched a comeback which cut Iowa's lead to two points in the last 15 minutes of play. A basket by J. A. Mowry '32, Iowa forward, held back the 10-point Purdue comeback just enough to give the Hawkeyes a victory. Stewart, J. E. Eddy '32, forward, J. R. Porter '32, forward, and N. F. Miner '33, center, were the stars of the Purdue rally. Stewart's last shot rolled in and out of the basket as the game ended. The summary:

IOWA		PURDUE
Kotlow, Mowry, lf	rg,	Wooden
Williamson, Kozer, rf	lg,	Parmenter, Husar
Rogers, c	c,	Stewart, Miner
Riegert, lg	rf,	Kellar, Moss
Reinhardt, Epstein, rg	lf,	Porter, Eddy

Score—University of Iowa 25, Purdue University 23. Goals from floor—Riegert 4, Reinhardt 2, Williamson 2, Kotlow, Mowry for Iowa; Stewart 3, Kellar, Porter, Eddy, Miner, Parmenter for Purdue. Goals from foul—Williamson 3, Kozer, Rogers for Iowa; Kellar 2, Parmenter 2, Porter, Eddy, Wooden for Purdue. Referees—J. F. Getchell, St. Thomas, and H. J. Fesle, Wabash.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 13—By a fast finish, Indiana University defeated Ohio State University, 23 to 21, in the season's second "Big Ten" basketball game here last night. In the last three minutes the slow Indiana offense speeded up with V. P. Dauer '32 replacing B. W. Miller '31 at forward. Dauer scored the free throw that tied and the basket that won. The Hoosiers then held the ball by a delayed offensive. The summary:

INDIANA		OHIO STATE
Heeler, lf	rg,	Larkins
Miller, Dauer, rf	lg,	Fesler, Hoffer
Jasper, Dickey, c	c,	Mattison
Campbell, lg	rf,	Lively, Irvin
Veller, rg	lf,	Hinchman, Brown

Score—Indiana University 23, Ohio State University 21. Goals from floor—Miller 2, Veller 2, Dickey 2, Dauer, for Indiana; Hoffer 3, Mattison 2, Fesler 2, Larkins, for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Zeller 5, Harper, Veller, Campbell, Dauer, for Indiana; Mattison 2, Hinchman, Lively, Fesler, for Ohio State.

INGRAM TO COACH CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP)—William "Navy Bill" Ingram, former coach at the United States Naval Academy, yesterday was appointed head football coach at the University of California for a three-year term. Ingram takes the place of C. M. "Nibs" Price, who resigned after last season. No salary terms were announced, but it was understood the new mentor will receive between $12,000 and $15,000 yearly. W. W. Monohan, graduate manager, who signed Ingram during an extensive "hunting trip" throughout the Midwest and East, had instructions not to offer more than $15,000 a year for a coach. Ingram notified the California authorities he would report March 1 in time for spring training. He also stated he would recommend one and possibly two assistants.

SENATORS SECURE HARRY RICE

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced yesterday the release, on waivers, of Harry Rice, veteran outfielder, to the Washington Senators. Rice came to the Yankees last spring in a trade with the Detroit Tigers by which Waite Hoyt and Mark Koenig became Tigers and Rice. Owen Carroll and George Wuestling put on Yankee uniforms.

GLENN WRIGHT SIGNS CONTRACT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Glenn Wright, captain and shortstop of the Brooklyn Robins, signed his 1931 contract yesterday. This leaves only two Brooklyn players, Babe Herman, outfielder, and Dazzy Vance, pitcher, still unsigned.

CRESCENT A. C. MAKES PLAYOFF

Only Team in Class C Squash Tennis Sure to Qualify

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING—Final Round

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
FIRST GROUP					
Crescent A. C.	8	2	48	22	.800
Yale Club	7	3	38	32	.700
Harvard Club	6	4	33	37	.600
New York A. C.	4	6	37	33	.400
Columbia U. C.	3	7	31	34	.300
Princeton Club	2	8	23	47	.200
SECOND GROUP					
Bayside T. C.	7	1	46	10	.875
City A. C.	7	1	41	15	.875
Park Avenue S. C.	3	5	23	33	.375
Fraternity S. T. C.	3	5	21	35	.375
Block Hall Club	0	8	9	47	.000
THIRD GROUP					
Montclair A. C.	4	2	27	15	.667
E. C. of Newark	4	2	24	18	.667
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	3	3	22	20	.500
Short Hills Club	1	5	11	31	.167

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Crescent Athletic Club, in the first group, was the only team definitely settled for the playoffs in the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championships, when the final round of the regular series was brought to its conclusion, yesterday. In both the second group and the third or New Jersey group there are two teams tied for first place, who will have to play off on neutral courts to decide which will compete in the playoffs.

Under the terms of the arrangement, the winner of the second group, as the highest percentage holder, will hold out and play the winner between the two other group winners, so the match between Bayside Lawn Tennis Club and City Athletic Club will probably be held at the same time as the regular semifinal. But in the case of the New Jersey group, Montclair Athletic Club and Essex Club of Newark will have to play off some time this week, so that the regular series may be completed before the individual championships, which are scheduled for Jan. 28. The winner will meet Crescent Athletic Club next week, probably Monday, with the final set for the Monday following.

Crescent Athletic Club, which has been losing steadily for several weeks, finally got into its stride once more, and made a clean sweep against the Columbia University Club, on the New Moon courts, to clinch the title. Yale Club, which has been on the heels of the Brooklyn team all season, took second place by a narrow margin over Harvard Club, when its team won from Princeton Club, 4 to 3, while Harvard Club, which has been improving steadily all through the season, after a slow start, defeated New York Athletic Club, also at 4 to 3.

As expected, both Bayside Club, the surprise of the season, and City Athletic Club, won their final matches with ease, having lost only to each other, on the home courts of each. Bayside defeated Park Avenue, 6 to 1, and City Athletic Club disposed of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 7 to 0.

FIRST GROUP

CRESCENT A. C. 7, COLUMBIA U. C. 0

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia, 15—12, 7—15, 17—14.

Crosby Allizon, Crescent, defeated D. D. Jackson, Columbia, 15—7, 11—15, 15—8.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated T. V. Barber, Columbia, 15—5, 15—17, 18—17.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated E. G. Scarrett, Columbia, 11—15, 15—5, 15—4.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated C. J. Herkert, Columbia, 18—16, 15—12.

C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, defeated R. W. Ince, Columbia, 15—10, 15—11.

F. D. Shaw, Crescent, defeated H. W. Hanemann, Columbia, 15—11, 15—2.

YALE CLUB 4, PRINCETON CLUB 3

A. T. Mahan, Yale, defeated J. P. Poe, Princeton, 17—18, 15—11, 15—[illegible].

C. S. White, Princeton, defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale, 15—11, 10—15, 15—13.

A. F. Greer, Yale, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton, 15—8, 11—15, 15—11.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale, defeated E. L. Crabbe, Princeton, 8—15, 15—9, 15—8.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, defeated O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale, 15—5, 15—5.

M. C. Markham, Princeton, defeated Mead Treadwell, Yale, 18—17, 18—16.

R. L. Ardrey Jr., Yale, defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton, 15—10, 15—11.

HARVARD CLUB 4, NEW YORK A. C. 3

D. K. Clifford, Harvard, defeated P. L. Blake, New York, 15—12, 15—12

W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, 15—12, 15—9.

M. D. Grant, New York, defeated F. S. Milcy, Harvard, 17—16, 16—18, 15—7.

J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated W. M. Chamberlain, Harvard, 15—11, 15—11.

J. S. Murphy, Harvard, defeated E. B. [illegible], New York, 15—[illegible], 15—2.

L. M. Powell, New York, defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard, 15—7, 15—5.

M. S. Mattoch, Harvard, defeated I. W. Warshauer, New York, 15—4, 15—5.

SECOND GROUP

BAYSIDE L. T. C. 6, PARK AVENUE S. C. 1

George Abbott, Bayside, defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, 15—11, 15—9.

A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, defeated J. A. Wiley, Bayside, 18—15, 15—3.

William Hoffman, Bayside, defeated Stanley Armstrong, Park Avenue, 9—15, 18—16, 18—16.

R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated C. V. Kozlay, Park Avenue, 18—15, 15—13.

H. B. Smith, Bayside, defeated R. Ward, Park Avenue, 15—4, 15—8.

Thomas Flynn, Bayside, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, 15—12, 18—14.

A. M. Elliott, Bayside, defeated W. A. Forrester Jr., Park Avenue, 13—16, 15—10.

CITY A. C. 7, FRATERNITY T. C. 0

T. A. Becker, City, defeated P. S. Patton, Fraternity, 15—6, 7—15, 15—11.

H. M. Fischer Jr., City, defeated E. S. Bartow, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—12.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 11—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Carlton Block, City, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 15—6, 15—5.

E. F. Simon, City, won from D. A. Leith, Fraternity, by default.

A. F. Heineman, City, won from R. W. Pressprich Jr., Fraternity, by default.

E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated Carlos V. Dexter, Fraternity, 15—12, 12—15, 15—7.

NEW JERSEY GROUP

ELIZABETH T. & C. 5, MONTCLAIR A. C. 2

W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, defeated Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, 4—15, 15—8, 15—2.

W. A. Mackay Jr., Elizabeth, won from Charles Seaver, Montclair, by default.

S. W. Waterbury, Elizabeth, defeated Robert Sleicher, Montclair, 12—15, 15—6, 15—9.

E. B. Marshall, Montclair, defeated Houston E. Landis, Elizabeth, 15—11, 7—15, 15—8.

Samuel Bonnell, Elizabeth, defeated William Behn, Montclair, 15—10, 15—10.

G. C. Thomas, Elizabeth, defeated G. B. Hotchkin, Montclair, 15—8, 15—6.

Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair, 17—16, 8—15, 17—15.

E. C. OF NEWARK 4, SHORT HILLS CLUB 3

C. E. Cameron Jr., Essex, defeated Hunt T. Markwald, Short Hills, 15—6, 15—8.

Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, defeated J. C. Thoms, Essex, 12—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Paul Scheerer, Essex, defeated F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, 15—3, 15—11.

Charles Hurd, Short Hills, defeated B. M. Shanley, Essex, 15—11, 15—8.

Frank Vehslage, Essex, defeated Wallace Sutphen, Short Hills, 15—4, 15—8.

Irving Eiker, Essex, defeated E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, 7—15, 15—4, 15—12.

Andrew Munroe, Short Hills, defeated T. B. Townley Jr., Essex, 17—15, 11—15, 15—8.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bates 3, Bowdoin 2.
Norwich 3, Barre Pros. 1.
Princeton 5, Middlebury 2.

Cochet Plans to Stay With Davis Cup Forces

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, Jan. 13

HENRI COCHET, ranking tennis player of the world and leader of the French Davis Cup players, told the Associated Press today he had "absolutely no intention of turning professional."

"My only present ambition is to be able to do everything possible to keep the Davis Cup in France," he said.

Despite this emphatic denial considerable agitation was apparent in tennis circles here. Friends said offers made to him to tour with William T. Tilden 2d as a professional were so tempting they were fearful Cochet could not resist them long, despite his business connections here which, he said, would not permit him long absences from Paris.

There was a report in New York yesterday that Cochet had practically accepted an offer to join Jack Curley's professional troupe, which at the present includes only Tilden and Karel Kozeluh, Czech professional.

Mr. Curley said he had "sounded out" Cochet on the possibility but that he had received no answer from him on an offer he had made.

KANSAS CITY WINS FROM MILLERS, 3-1

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	12	2	8	50	38	26
Tulsa	11	1	4	58	33	23
Minneapolis	9	1	9	30	37	19
Duluth	9	1	6	33	28	19
Kansas City	8	1	7	28	22	17
Buffalo	4	2	8	21	31	10
St. Louis	1	0	12	17	48	2

RESULT JAN. 12
Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13—The Kansas City Pla-Mors won their second straight victory over Minneapolis by a score of 3 to 1 in an American Hockey League game here last night.

Kansas City had little difficulty with Minneapolis, starting out with two goals in the first period. Ranger and Halderson both scored unassisted for Kansas City when the opening period was more than half over, the latter carrying the puck in close and lifting it over two Minneapolis defense men to make a goal.

In the second period, Minneapolis scored its lone goal when Munro took a pass from Coutu and sent it past Byrne, Kansas City goalie. The brunt of the burden for Minneapolis was carried by the first line as the spares seemed ineffective against the victors in the third period.

Kansas City made its third score against a one-man defense, Dunfield getting an easy shot at the Minneapolis goal after 11 minutes of play. Both teams played furiously in the second and third periods and Referee O'Leary penalized heavily.

KANSAS CITY		MINNEAPOLIS
Goodman, Dunfield, lw	rw,	Gordon, Lessard
Campbell, Mitchell, c	c,	Johnson, Fuller
McCormick, Ranger, rw	lw,	Redding, DePaul, Oddson
Halderson, Jamieson, ld	rd,	Coutu, Carbol
McLeod, Healy, rd	ld,	Munro, Burland
Byrne, g	g,	Levine

Score—Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Ranger, Halderson, Dunfield for Kansas City; Munro for Minneapolis. Assists—Coutu for Minneapolis. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OREGON STATE WINS FROM IDAHO, 52 TO 30

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 13—Six-foot regulars from Oregon State College deliberately took a 52-to-30 victory from an inexperienced Idaho five last night, in Idaho's first Pacific Coast Conference game. Smart block plays gave the visitors a safe lead at the start. After trailing 36 to 11 at half time, Idaho tightened its defense and held Oregon State to 16 points, while the Vandals scored 19. The victors proved a team of smart shooting, well trained, floor men. The summary:

OREGON STATE		IDAHO
Grayson, Janzik, May, Thomas, Drummond		
Ballard, Bailey, Nelson, rf	lg,	Hall, Hale, Aukett
Lewis, Lyman, c	c,	Smith, Parks
Merrill, Drager, lg	rf,	Wicks, Lacy
Pagans, rg	lf,	Barrett

Score—Oregon State College 52, University of Idaho 30. Goals from floor—Pagans 7, Ballard 5, Lewis 5, Grayson 4, Merrill 2, Lyman, for Oregon State; Barrett 4, Wicks 2, Drummond, Parks, Lacy, Aukett for Idaho. Goals from foul—Merrill 2, Drager, Bailey, for Oregon State; Wicks 3, Hall 2, Smith, Parks, Lacy, Hale, Barrett for Idaho. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—William Mulligan.

MODEL YACHT CLUB ELECTS

Commodore James A. Potter of the Boston Model Yacht Club in 1930 was succeeded Jan. 12 by Orrin Champlain Jr. as the senior flag officer. The elections took place at the annual meeting at the Hotel Brunswick. The other officers and committeemen elected for the 1931 term are: Robert Patterson, vice-commodore; Fred L. Pigeon, secretary and treasurer; Norman L. Skene, measurer, and James A. Potter and E. R. Sanders, race committee. Prizes won by the various members in the course of the summer's sport were awarded the winners along with the presentation of a large ship's clock to the retiring commodore, James A. Potter, from the members.

DUNN TO MANAGE BOSTON GARDEN

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP)—Announcement was made here today by officials of Olympic Arena that Dick Dunn, manager of the Arena for the last three years, has been engaged as manager of the Boston Garden. Mr. Dunn will leave for Boston tomorrow night to take immediate charge of the Garden. James Eustes, assistant manager here, will succeed him at least until the end of the present season. Charles E. Hughes, president of Olympia, said.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, guest speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:20 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Dance orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:25 "General Pershing's Own Story."
7:30 NBC, Boconyland sketch: "A Conflict Ended."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecture; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road report; time; weather.
6:03 Statler organ, Manuel DeHaan.
6:15 NBC, Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 Popular Program.
8:45 Sterling Four.
9:00 NBC, Household Evening Program: soloist; orchestra direction of Adolphe Dumont.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Pioneers; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; Recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather.
11:04 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:30 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:45 "Composers' Portraits."
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:30 "Sidelights on Pershing": Frank P. Sibley, war correspondent; Col. Thomas Murphy; band music.
8:00 CBS, Rhythm Choristers; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout Sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; John Green, piano; soloists; ensemble; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Quincy Musical Hour.
5:30 Fisherman's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Inauguration of Albert C. Ritchie, Governor-elect of Maryland.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Album"; soloists; orchestra.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14

Orchestral

Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ—T). Student group playing from Rochester, N. Y. 4.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Von Suppe, Glasounow, Bizet and Ketelbey are best-known of group. 8:05.

Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor (CBS—T). From Orchestra Hall, Detroit. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain)) Mozart, Gouned, Waldteufel, Bizet and lesser-known composers. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Horace Heidt and his orchestra; Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ—T). 6, 6:15.

Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Popular review from Chicago. 8.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harold Van Emburgh, tenor; "Buzz" Baer, special announcer; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minute "Varieties" period. 8:15.

Alexander Kirilloff's Novelty Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Popular review and characteristic specialties. 8:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Deep River Ensemble; piano duo; chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Varied popular hour. 9:30. NBC Pacific period now half hour. 10.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Grandland Rice (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Talks

"The Land of the Last Eskimos" (WJZ—T). Captain "Bob" Bartlett, noted skipper of many an arctic expedition. 5.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Weekly five minutes by well-known magazine editor. 6:25.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). News interpretations. 6:45.

Dr. Daniel T. MacDougal, botanist (WEAF—T). The importance of water in the vegetable and animal kingdom. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard, Washington newspaper correspondent. 7:45.

"Bobby" Jones, golf chat (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes about the game and its players, opening the much-heralded series by Robert Tyre Jones, world's champion golfer and embryo movie star. 8.

"Inheritance Taxes"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Old Counsellor" period. Modern classics. 9.

Vocal and Instrumental

Dennis King, baritone; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain). You remember Mr. King in the stage and screen versions of "The Vagabond King" and "The Three Musketeers"? Hear him sing selections from these productions. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; Gustave Haenschen's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Varied popular hour. 9:30.

Vocal

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Popular ballad period by Marcella Shields and Helene Handin. 9:15.

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). Old English and Welsh program by the Choristers, a male octet, and Mabel Beddoe, soprano soloist. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Recital

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

5½ YEARS of LEADERSHIP

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The Sun

THE NEWSPAPER OF DISTINCTION IN ITS READERS, ITS NEWS AND ITS ADVERTISING

NEW YORK

STOCKS MOVE NARROWLY IN DULL MARKET

Operations Largely Professional—Closing Tone Is Steady

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—A slow advance during the afternoon cancelled or reduced to fractions early losses of 1 to 3 points in stocks today, and the market closed steady.

It was another day of light trading, with sales approximating 1,650,000 shares. American Telephone recovered a 3-point drop, and U. S. Steel, Westinghouse and Texas Corporation likewise made up recessions of about a point.

Allied Chemical rose 2 net, and Sears Roebuck 1. Rails were dull.

Views of Bankers

With the publication of another annual report by the head of a leading Wall Street bank—Charles E. Mitchell of the National City—it was notable that the first three such reports were in substantial agreement that the business depression had reached its approximate bottom. It was also notable that Mr. Mitchell, along with Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National and Paul M. Warburg of the Manhattan Company, names no date at which business recovery may be expected, and indicates that the process will be slow.

The monthly copper statistics were regarded as one of the day's more encouraging exhibits. While stocks of both refined and blister copper in North and South America declined only slightly during December, the curtailment agreement reached by producers last autumn is evidently taking effect. Consumption was at an extremely low level, but the amount of copper in process at the end of the month was the lowest in several years, so that a seasonal upturn in consumption should immediately eat into the still large stocks of finished metal.

Credit rates still were on the down grade, with bankers' acceptance rates for short terms quoted as low as 1¾ to 1⅝ per cent, off ⅛, and another new low for this market. Call money held at 1½ per cent at the loan desk, which is the lowest renewal rate since 1915.

Bond Changes Narrow

Listed bonds moved in narrowly irregular limits today, having competition from new issues amounting to approximately $70,000,000. The day's offerings brought to more than $150,000,000 the total of bond issues publicly marketed in four days.

The biggest piece of new financing was the $50,000,000 five per cent gold debenture issue of the International Match Corporation in connection with a program of expansion in Poland, Germany, and other European countries. In addition, three utility companies sought loans ranging in amount from $4,000,000 to $9,000,000.

Underwriting houses are reported to be much encouraged by the reception accorded the new issues which have been mostly of the type that are much sought by institutions. The Columbia Gas & Electric Company is expected to offer tomorrow a $50,000,000 issue, carrying a 5 per cent coupon, and investment circles hear that several other issues are in prospect.

Bankers took little stock in the report that Great Britain was arranging to sell a large bond issue in which the French and American markets would participate.

High grade investment rails and utilities sold around their previous closing prices. Changes of a quarter of a point were common, indicating that the price movement has quieted down after a vigorous rally lasting more than two weeks. In the foreign section the trend was irregularly lower. Bolivian 7s, Columbian 6s and Polish 7s were accumulated at higher prices.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH DEBENTURES OFFERED

The largest single industrial security issue to come on the investment market so far in 1931 is announced in the public offering by Lee, Higginson & Co., Guaranty Company of New York, the National City Company, Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., Dillon, Read & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh and Bankers Company of New York, of a new issue of $50,000,000 10-year 5 per cent convertible gold debentures of the International Match Corporation.

These debentures, which are dated Jan. 15, 1931, and due Jan. 15, 1941, are priced at 96 and accrued interest yielding over 5½ per cent. They are convertible at option of the holder at any time into 12½ shares of participating preference stock of the corporation per $1000 principal amount of debentures.

BRITAIN SAID TO BE SEEKING LARGE LOAN

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Reports in Wall Street state that the British Government is seeking a large loan, part to be taken in the United States and part in France.

The reports placed the amount as high as $500,000,000, and, according to the latest report, the financing will take the form of an issue of dollar bonds to be sold to the public.

Several weeks ago reports concerning British financing said it would take the form of a private credit of $500,000,000 from a group of American bankers.

EASY TONE TO COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—An opening decline in cotton attributed to relatively easy Liverpool cables and some near-month liquidation was followed by a quiet and comparatively steady market today. Prices worked back to about yesterday's closing quotations during the early afternoon on covering and reports that there were some trade buying orders in the market for execution on scale down orders. The demand was hardly sufficient to fully sustain the bulges, however, and the mid-afternoon market was quiet at net declines of about 2 to 4 points.

AM. COMMONWEALTHS POWER

Frank T. Hulswit, president of American Commonwealths Power Corporation, has addressed a letter to stockholders informing them that the deal for acquisition from the owners of International Utilities Corporation of all their holdings of gas and electric properties in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada has been consummated and that, as of Dec. 30, 1930, these properties have become a part of American Commonwealths Power System.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Henry Bruere, one time city chamberlain, was elected president of the Bowery Savings Bank yesterday to succeed Victor A. Lersner, who was chosen chairman of the board of trustees, a newly made position. Before his election, Mr. Bruere was senior vice-president and treasurer of the bank. His place was taken by Peter I. Menzies, with the title of senior vice-president and controller.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 12
42½	8	..	Abitibi	200	10⅞	10½	10½	11⅛
37⅞	14¼	1.60	Adams Ex	1700	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
95	80½	3	Adams Ex pf	16	84½	84⅝	84⅝	85
34⅝	23	1.40	Addressograph	400	22½	22	22	..
23¼	2½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
1⅝	⅝	..	Ahumada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅞	87½	3¶	Air Reduc	6100	97¼	95½	95½	96⅝
36	6¼	.60	Airway El	100	7½	7½	7½	8
2⅛	⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	½	½	½	⅛
9½	4½	.40	Alaska Jun	15000	8½	8⅝	8⅝	9
35¼	5⅝	..	Alleghany	5000	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8½
99¾	37½	5½	Allegh Stl pf xw	100	46	46	46	48⅝
343	170¼	6§	Allied Chem	3100	167¾	163¾	165⅝	165
128¼	120¾	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123½	123½	123½	123½
68	31¼	3	Allis-Chal	1200	36¼	35¾	35¾	36⅛
42¼	11½	2	AL Port Cem	700	15	15	15	17
31½	16½	2	Amerada	200	20⅝	20⅛	20⅞	21
23⅛	17½	..	Am Ag Ch pf ct	200	21⅛	21	21	21¼
47⅞	45½	3¶	Am Bk Note	100	59	59	59	..
66	60¼	3	Am Bk N pf	40	64½	64½	64½	..
..	..	..	Am Ag C of Del	200	21½	20	20½	22½
12	2½	..	Am Beet S	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
54⅝	30	2.40	Am Brake	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
218	118	7	Am Brake pf	110	119	118	118	119½
21⅝	6⅛	..	Am Br Bov	100	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅞
84	38	7	Am Br Bv pf	70	47½	47	47	46½
156½	104⅝	4¶	Am Can	32000	111¼	109⅝	109¾	111⅛
150⅞	140¼	7	Am Can pf	1200	147½	146	147½	..
82½	24⅛	6	Am Car & F	500	32¼	31½	31½	32⅛
116	70	7	Am Car pf	200	47½	47⅛	47½	..
51¼	35	2¶	AmChicle	500	40⅛	40	40	40¼
30⅞	8	1	Am En Til	100	10	10	10	..
101¾	25	..	Am & FPw	23600	33¼	31¾	31¾	32¾
101	73	6	Am & FP 6	200	79½	79½	79½	80
111½	84	7	Am & FP 7	100	91½	91	91	92½
100¾	63½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	71	71	71	73
41⅞	24½	3¶	Am Ice	300	25⅛	25¾	25¾	25¼
55⅝	16	2§	Am Int Corp	5500	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19¾
4	½	..	Am La Fr	300	1	1	1	1
14½	3	..	Am Mach & Met	200	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	..
95	20	7	Am Nat G pf	80	36	33¾	33¾	32½
119⅝	36⅛	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2900	47⅛	46	47	47⅞
107	90	6	AmP & L 6	200	97	96⅞	97	96½
87½	74½	3	Am P&L pf A	200	79½	79½	79½	80
89½	74⅝	5	AmP&L pf st	100	80½	80½	80½	..
39⅝	15	1	AmRadiat	3400	17¾	17¼	17½	17⅝
37	5⅛	..	Am Repub	700	7½	7	7	8½
100⅞	28	2§	Am Roll Mill	2000	31½	30⅝	31	31
61⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	1200	63	61½	61½	62½
3⅝	½	..	Am Ship	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	1
79½	37½	4	Am Smelt	2500	44	43⅝	43⅛	44¼
141	129	7	Am Smelt pf	500	129	129	129	..
103⅝	93⅝	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97
52¼	23⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	27½	26⅝	26⅝	27⅞
116	110	7	Am Stl F pf	80	110	110	110	111
27½	15	5	Am Tel & Cab	20	16¾	16¾	16¾	15¼
274¾	170⅝	9	Am Tel & T	8000	185¼	182¼	184	185¼
124⅞	47⅝	3	Am Wat W	4900	58	55⅞	55⅞	57¼
20⅝	5½	..	Am Wool	1300	10⅞	9¼	10	11½
44⅞	14⅝	..	Am Wool pf	5900	30⅝	27¾	29	31⅝
9	1⅜	..	Am Writ ct	100	3	3	3	3⅛
44¾	10⅛	..	Am Writ pf	100	14	14	14	..
53¼	10	1	Anac Wire	400	26⅛	26	26	26
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	15000	31¾	30⅞	31¼	31¾
51⅝	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	30	30	30	30⅝
29¼	13⅛	2	Arch Dan	300	16⅞	16½	16⅞	..
82⅞	60	7	Armour D pf	400	69⅝	68½	68½	69
8⅛	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	900	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
4¼	1½	..	Arm Ill B	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	1800	40¾	37	37	40½
13¾	3½	..	Arnold Cons	900	4¼	4	4	4½
20¼	4¾	..	Art Loom	400	5½	5	5	..
28⅝	20½	1.60	Art Metals	100	20	20	20	..
46⅛	20	4	Asso Appari	200	27	27	27	27
50½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	800	25	24	25	24½
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	88	88	88	85
242½	168	10	Atchison	1400	188	185¼	188	186
108⅝	100	5	Atchison pf	400	104⅝	104⅛	104½	104¾
80⅜	33	1	Atl G&WI	100	36½	36½	36½	..
51⅝	16⅝	1¶	Atl Refin	4100	21¼	20½	21	21½
106	42	4	Atlas Powd	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
37	7	1¶	Atlas Stores	100	9	9	9	9
263¾	60¾	4§	Auburn Auto	8900	104½	103	103	108½
10⅝	¾	..	Auto Sales	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
25	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	400	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
9⅞	2⅝	..	Aviation	2600	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
			—B—					
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	4000	22¼	21⅛	21¾	21⅝
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	10	93	93	93	93
122⅞	55⅝	7	Balt & O	7700	78¼	76⅛	77¼	77½
110½	103	6½	Bamber pf	40	106	105½	106	105½
84½	50½	2½	Bangor & A	100	58	58	58	59
116¼	106½	7	Bangor&A pf	10	108	108	108	..
20⅛	8	2	Barker Bros	60	9⅞	9	9	..
91	58	6½	Barker Br pf	10	55	55	55	..
34	8⅛	1	Barnsdall A	6200	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12½
70⅛	46⅞	3	Beechnut	100	52	52	52	..
85½	76⅛	5.52	Belg NR pf	200	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	..
57⅞	14¼	1	Bendix	2600	19	18	18½	18⅛
56¼	30⅞	2	Best & Co	700	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
110¼	47⅞	6	Beth Steel	48200	51	49⅛	49⅞	51⅛
134	112⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	400	117	116⅞	116⅞	117
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	200	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	26½
29⅞	16½	..	Bloomdale	10	20	20	20	20
69	15½	1½	Bohn Alum	500	22¼	21¼	22	22
78	59½	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	60	60	60	..
90⅞	60⅛	3¶	Borden	2600	69⅝	68⅝	69⅞	69⅞
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	1400	21⅝	20¾	21	21⅛
25⅝	12½	1½	Briggs	7500	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	17⅞
22¼	1⅝	..	Brockway	200	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
78¾	55½	4	Bklyn Man T	500	59½	59	59½	50
178¼	98⅝	5	Bklyn Un G	400	109⅞	109½	109½	109⅛
30⅝	10	..	Bruns Balke	1800	12	12	12	12⅛
31⅞	11½	1	Bucyrus	400	14⅞	14½	14⅞	15
43	21	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	25	25	25	..
16⅝	3	..	Budd Mfg	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
74	9⅞	..	Bullard	300	15	14½	14½	15¼
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	500	12½	12	12⅜	12¼
51⅞	18⅝	1	Burroughs	700	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22⅞
4¼	1¼	.50	Butte Cop	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
5¼	⅞	..	Butte & Sup	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
112⅝	33⅛	..	Byers	6500	42⅞	40⅞	41	42⅝
			—C—					
77½	41¼	4	Calif Pack	300	47	46⅞	47	47
2⅜	⅜	..	Callahan	600	¾	¾	¾	..
30	10	2	Campbell	300	13½	13½	13½	13
89⅞	28⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	800	37½	37⅛	37½	37½
33⅝	7⅜	..	Calu & Hecla	700	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¾
75⅝	30½	5	Canada Dry	700	33½	33⅛	33½	34
52¼	35¼	2½	Can Pac	4400	41¼	40	41¼	41⅝
362¾	83½	6	Case Thresh	17200	87½	85¼	85¼	87
79¾	22	3	Caterpillar	3100	30¼	30	30	30⅞
13⅞	1½	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	3½	3½	3½	..
12	3	..	Celotex ct	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
84⅞	17¼	..	Celotex pf	10	27½	27½	27½	27½
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	22½	22½	22½	33
8¼	2⅛	..	Century Rib	100	3	3	3	..
65⅝	21	2	Cerro de P	900	23½	23¼	23¼	23⅜
15⅞	2	—	Cert-Teed	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	200	41	40⅞	41	40⅝
51⅝	32⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	2500	40⅝	40¼	40½	40⅝
10	⅝	..	Chi & Alton	200	2¾	2⅝	2½	2⅜
10⅛	⅝	..	Chi & Alt pf	1500	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1½
17¾	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	600	6½	6½	6½	6¾
52⅝	12	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	20½	19⅝	20½	20
26⅞	4¼	..	Chi M&SP	500	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
46¼	7⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	2100	13½	12⅛	12½	12½
89⅞	28½	4	Chi & NW	1300	40½	39	40½	39
37	7⅝	..	Chi Pneu	500	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅞
55⅞	22½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	28	28	28	28⅝
125⅛	45¼	7	Chi RI	400	55	54¼	54¼	54⅝
32	20½	3	Chi Yel Cab	40	23	23	23	..
67⅝	22⅞	2.40	Childs	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27
43	14⅝	1	Chrysler	5700	16⅞	16¼	16½	17
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	40	79	79	79	79
13¼	2½	1	City Stores	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
60	21	3	Cluett Pbdy	100	25	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
20⅝	8⅜	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	2300	150¾	149	149	151½
52⅝	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
35⅜	12	..	Collins&A	100	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
77	18¾	1	Colo F&I	400	24	23⅝	23⅝	24¼
135½	100	8	Colo F&I pf	10	102	102	102	..
87	30⅝	2§	Colum Gas	8000	35⅝	34	34⅝	35¼
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	300	105¼	105	105	105¼
100	91	5	Col Gas pf B	100	91½	91½	91½	91¼
199	65⅛	6	Col Carbon	1800	81	78½	79	79
37⅝	7⅛	¾	Col Graph	3900	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅝
40¾	15½	2	Com Cred	100	19	19	19	..
26½	20½	1¾	Com Cred pf	30	23½	23½	23½	..
44⅝	30½	3	Com Cred A	200	35	35	35	..
55	21¾	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	700	26	25⅝	25⅝	26
38	14	1	Com Sol	4300	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅝
20¼	7½	.60	Commwlth So	9000	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8¾
104⅝	86½	6	Comwlth So 6 pf	200	95½	95	95	94½
19⅜	6¼	..	Congoleum	100	8	8	8	8
27⅝	7⅞	2	Con Film	100	12	12	12	12
28¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	400	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17½
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	12400	85⅝	83⅞	84¼	84⅞
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	1400	104	103⅞	104	104
62	30	6	Con Ry C pf	100	39	39	39	..
2	¼	..	Con Textile	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	5⅛	1.20	Container A	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
8½	2	..	Container B	400	2⅞	2½	2½	3
52½	16¾	..	Cont Bak A	900	22¾	21⅝	22	22⅝
7	2	..	Cont Bak B	300	3	3	3	3
94⅞	62	8	Cont Bak pf	700	74	72½	72½	73½
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	1200	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49⅛
37⅝	9¾	1	Cont Dia Fib	200	12	12	12	12
77⅝	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	2300	46⅝	45	46	46⅛
8¼	2⅛	..	Cont Motors	400	3⅛	3	3	3
30½	7⅜	..	Cont Oil	7400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝
40⅞	8½	..	Cont Shares	1100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
111⅜	65	3¶	Corn Prod	1200	79¾	78⅞	79½	79¼
33	7½	..	Coty	100	9	9	9	9
59⅝	31	2.40	Crown Cork	400	32½	31½	32½	..
18⅛	4¾	1	Crown Zell	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
36	30⅞	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	33	32¾	33	..
93⅝	50⅛	5¶	Crucible	300	58	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
70	33	6	Cuba Ry pf	10	35	35	35	..
9	2	..	Cub Am S	400	4⅛	4	4	4
2⅛	¼	..	Cub Dom S	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	42½	42½	42½	42⅞
126⅛	85	6	Curtis Pub	300	91¾	90¼	91	90⅛
121⅛	112	7	Curtis P pf	400	114	113½	113½	114
14⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr	5700	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
19⅜	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	1200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
120	96	7	Cushman 7%	10	101	101	101	101
90⅛	35	3½	‡Cutler	500	38	37½	37¾	37⅝
			—D—					
43⅝	10	..	Davison	100	14	14	14	..
181	130⅛	9	Del & Hud	200	144	144	144	144½
153	69½	6¶	Del Lac&W	900	90	87¾	90	96
42⅝	11½	1.20	Devoe & RA	100	16	16	16	..
114⅞	99	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	104	104	104	..
10⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	400	16¼	15	16	..
145¼	80⅛	4¶	Dupont	7200	87⅞	86⅛	86⅛	88
106⅝	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..
			—E—					
255¼	142⅛	5¶	East Kodak	2300	154¾	151⅝	153	154¾
134	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	400	130¼	130	130¼	..
37¼	11⅝	1½	Eaton Axle	400	14¾	14½	14½	14⅞
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	9200	52⅝	50⅞	51	52⅝
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	3
103½	34¾	1	Elec P&L	13000	43⅝	41⅞	42¼	42¼
112	99	7	Elec P&L pf	100	103	103	103	103⅞
102	84⅞	6	El P&L 6pf	300	89½	89¼	89¼	89¾
79¼	47½	5	Elec St Boat	500	52⅞	52½	52½	53¾
7⅛	⅝	..	Emer-Br A	100	1	1	1	1½
50⅝	31½	2½	Equit Bldg	200	35	34	34	35⅝
63⅝	22⅝	..	Erie	1800	30	29	30	29½
67⅞	27	4	Erie 1 pf	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
43⅝	6⅝	..	Eureka Vac	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
27½	21⅞	1½	Ex Buffet	10	24¼	24	24	24
			—F—					
39¾	3½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	5½	5½	5½	5½
50½	19⅛	1.80	Fairb Morse	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23
38	12⅜	..	Fed Dept St	300	18	18	18	..
90¼	43⅝	1½	Fed Lt &Tr	100	43½	43½	43½	..
98⅝	85	6	Fed L&T pf	40	90⅛	90	90⅛	90
12⅞	5½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	7	7	7	..
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	24	24	24	24
89¾	42½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	900	49	48⅛	48⅛	49⅞
100⅞	89	6½	Filene pf	50	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
33⅛	15⅝	1	Firestone	100	17	17	17	17⅞
61⅜	38⅞	2½	First Nat St	5100	44⅛	44	44	44½
5⅛	½	..	FiskRubber	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
21	1¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50⅛	12	1	Follansbee B	200	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	..
104⅞	37½	2	Foster & Wh	2400	47	45	45	48¼
50	18¼	..	Fourth Nat In	700	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	26⅞
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	3200	27⅛	26¼	27	27⅝
55⅛	23⅛	4¶	Freeport Tx	1200	31¼	31⅛	31½	31⅝
			—G—					
11⅝	3⅛	..	Gabriel A	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 12
16½	3½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	5	5	5	5
111⅞	53½	4¶	Gen Am Tk	900	59½	58⅝	59⅝	60⅞
71⅛	22¾	3	Gen Asphalt	1100	28	26¾	27⅛	27¼
125	97	8	Gen Bak pf	30	104½	104⅛	104⅛	..
38⅛	5⅛	..	Gen Bronze	200	8	7⅛	7½	8
109¾	28	7	Gen Cable pf	4100	64	61½	62¾	65
95⅝	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	34600	44⅝	43⅛	43¾	44⅜
13	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12
61⅛	44⅝	3	Gen Foods	2800	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	50⅛
106⅛	38	8	Gen Gr E cv pf	700	65¼	62½	65⅛	63
18⅝	3⅞	.30	Gen G&E A	500	5⅛	5	5⅛	5¼
54¾	40⅛	3¶	Gen Mills	200	47	47	47	47
98⅝	84	6	Gen Mills pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
100⅞	91⅛	5	Gen Mot pf	1700	98¼	97⅝	97¾	98½
54¼	31⅛	3¶	Gen Motors	30600	36¼	35⅛	35⅝	36⅞
44⅝	28⅜	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	200	31⅞	31¾	31¾	31⅜
52⅞	12¾	6a	Gen Pub Svc	600	15¼	15	15	16
21¾	5	..	Gen O Ad	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
10	5⅛	..	Gen Theatre n	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
106⅝	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	700	70½	69½	70½	70
115	100¼	6	Gen Ry S pf	10	108½	108½	108½	..
19⅝	3½	..	Gen Realty	200	6	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
90	39	4¶	Gen Refrac	200	44	42⅝	44	43½
106⅛	18	1c	Gillette	14800	27⅞	26⅝	27	27⅝
70¾	56¼	5	Gillette pf	100	68	68	68	67
20⅞	4¼	..	Gimbel Br	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
82½	42⅝	7	Gimbel pf	200	45	44¾	44¾	44¾
38	7	..	Glidden	800	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
105⅛	63½	7	Glidden ppf	50	75	74¾	74¾	..
14	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	4¾	4½	4½	4⅞
97⅞	29	2½	Gold Dust	1800	33⅞	33	33⅛	33⅞
104½	62	7	Goodrich pf	200	64	64	64	64
96⅞	35⅛	5	Goodyear	2500	43⅞	42⅛	43	43½
102¼	78¼	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	82¼	82	82	83
13⅞	3	..	Graham-P	700	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
59⅞	12	2	Granby	100	16	16	16	15⅞
52	16	1¶	Grand Silver	700	21⅛	21	21⅝	21½
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	900	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
43	36⅝	1	Grant (WT)	1400	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝	29½
102	51	1¶	Grt Nor pf	1400	64⅛	62⅛	64⅛	64¼
25⅝	17½	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	400	20	19¾	20	20
34½	7	—	Grt W Sug	200	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝
28	2½	..	Grisby Gru	900	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
120	85	7	Grt W Sug pf g	10	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92
2	¼	..	Guan Sug	100	1	1	1	..
			—H—					
30	26	1¾	Hack pf A	50	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
31¾	15	2	Hall Print	300	16⅛	16⅛	16½	..
72¼	38	2	Harbison	200	40⅞	39½	40⅞	40
17⅞	2⅞	8a	Hayes Body	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
41¼	26¼	2½¶	Holland F	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	..
83	72	6¶	Homestake	300	82	81	82	..
29	4	..	Houdaille B	700	5	4⅞	5	5
116⅞	29⅛	10¶	Houston Oil	2600	38	36½	38	38
11⅛	6⅝	..	Houston Oil n	300	8¾	8⅛	8¾	8¾
41⅞	20	4¶	Howe Sound	1200	22¼	21	22¼	22
53⅝	34⅞	3½	Hud Man	400	38	37½	37½	38⅝
62⅞	18	3	Hudson Mot	4600	23	22½	22½	23¼
26⅝	7½	2¶	Hupp Motors	900	8⅝	8⅛	8½	8⅝
			—I—					
136¾	65¾	7	Ill Central	500	82	80	82	80
136⅛	110⅛	6	Ill Cen pf	40	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	..
17	2	..	Indian Mot	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28⅛	3	..	Indian Refin	2200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
4¼	3⅛	..	Indian Refin ct	3500	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	4
124	31	..	Ind Rayon	100	48½	48½	48½	48½
239	147¼	4	Ingersoll R	300	177¾	176	176	178¾
98	58	..	Inland Steel	200	60	60	60	59½
30⅞	6⅞	4	Inspiration	100	8½	8⅛	8½	8¼
13⅛	5	.60	Insuran Sh ctf	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
39½	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	200	26⅝	25¼	25¼	..
8⅛	3⅝	..	Int Agri	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
197¼	131	6§	Int Business	100	150	150	150	150
19¾	8⅛	1.50	Int Carrier	300	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	11
75⅜	49½	4	Int Cement	500	51	50⅛	50⅛	51
14½	1¼	..	Int Combus	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
78	13	..	Int Comb pf	400	30	27	30	..
115⅜	45⅛	2½	Int Harv	2500	50⅝	48½	50	50⅛
146½	139	7	Int Harv pf	100	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞
54	18⅛	2b	Int Hyd 1	900	24	23⅜	24	24½
92	52¼	4	Int Match pf	1800	57	55½	55⅝	57½
33	15	2	Int M M	6300	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
44⅝	12¾	1	Int Nickel	16000	15¼	14⅞	15	15⅝
86	26	7	Int Paper 7%	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	31
31⅛	5½	..	Int P%PA	100	8	8	8	8
18	2	..	Int P&PC	1000	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
86	21	7	Int P&P pf	100	34	34	34	35
58¾	10	..	Int Print Ink	200	15	15	15	..
101	55	8	Int Print I pf	10	65	65	65	..
34¾	31	3	Int Salt	200	38	37⅞	37⅞	38⅞
112¼	70½	7	Int Silv pf	10	87	87	87	..
77⅞	17½	2	Int Tel&Tel	9900	23¼	22¼	22⅞	22⅞
40	14⅝	2	Inter Dep St	400	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
32	12	2	Intertype	400	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
29	4¼	..	Inv Equ	300	7	6½	6½	..
43	25	4	Island Cr	100	30	30	30	..
			—J—					
148¾	48⅞	3	Johns Man	6800	61⅜	59⅝	60	61¼
123½	118	7	Jones & L pf	20	120⅛	120¼	120¼	120⅛
			—K—					
85¾	34	5	Kan City So	400	40	39	39	..
70	53	4	Kan C So pf	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	..
13⅛	4⅛	1.03	Karstadt	300	6	6	6	6⅛
41½	14½	2.50	Kayser	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
6⅛	1	..	Kelly Spring	1700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
42	9	..	Kelley Spr 8%	60	12½	12½	12½	12½
38⅞	19⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	600	23	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
26⅝	7⅜	..	Kelvinator	1500	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
89	20	6¶	Kendall pf	50	27	26	26	29
62¾	20⅛	2	Kennecott	6700	23⅞	23½	23⅞	24⅛
40½	18	1	Kinney	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝
8½	¾	..	Kolster Rad	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36⅝	26⅛	1.60	Kresge	200	26½	26½	26½	26⅛
35⅝	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	5900	21¾	20⅞	21¼	21⅛
48½	17⅛	1§	Kroger	3800	19⅝	18	18⅝	19
			—L—					
42	11	1	Leh P Cem	100	17	17	17	..
108½	98¾	7	Leh PC pf	10	100	100	100	..
17½	4⅛	..	Leh V Coal	900	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	8
84⅞	40	3½¶	Leh Val RR	200	59	58	58	59
97¼	51¾	3	Lehman	1200	57⅝	57	57⅝	58
31½	10⅛	..	Libbey Ow	500	13	12½	12⅝	13
49¼	18½	..	Lima Loco	1500	29⅞	29	29	29⅝
81⅝	39	4	Liquid Car	200	43¾	43⅛	43¾	44¼
95⅞	41⅜	3¶	Loews Inc	1500	48	46⅞	47⅛	47⅛
70¼	40¼	2.60	Loose-Wiles	100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50
126	118	7	Loose-W pf	10	123	123	123	..
51½	25	1¾¶	Lou G&E A	200	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	29
138⅝	84	7	Louis & N	200	105	104⅛	104⅛	105⅛
44⅞	9¼	..	Ludlum Stl	1000	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
99⅝	34⅞	..	Lud St cv pf	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
			—M—					
50	33	2½	McCall	300	34½	34	34	..
74	37	2	McCrory Str	300	37	37	37	37
70	38¼	2	McCrory B	200	36	36	36	..
97	78	6	McCrory pf	60	78	78	78	..
20¼	14¾	1	McIntyre	300	22	21⅛	22	22
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	300	75	74⅝	75	75¼
88⅞	33⅝	4	Mack Trucks	400	38¼	37½	37¾	38⅞
159⅜	81⅝	2¶	Macy	1300	86	84¾	84¾	86⅛
52½	19¼	3	Magma Cop	100	21½	21½	21½	22
8	1	..	Manati Sug	110	3	3	3	..
50	5¼	..	Manati pf	10	9	9	9	9¾
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	400	34⅞	34	34⅞	34
10⅜	1¾	..	Maracaibo	100	3	3	3	..
32½	17¾	1.20	Marine Mid	500	22	21⅞	22	22
3	⅝	..	Mkt St Ry	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
25½	13	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	300	16½	16	16	..
55	21¼	2¶	Marlin Rock	200	24	24	24	..
30⅞	4¼	..	Marmon	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
48½	24	2½	Marshall F	1000	30⅞	30	30¼	31
51⅝	30¼	2	Math Alkali	4400	26½	25½	25½	26½
61⅝	27¾	2§	May Dept S	300	30½	30¼	30½	30½
40½	15	3	Maytag pf ww	100	19	19	19	20½
37	9¾	..	Mex Sebbd	3700	12⅝	12	12¼	12⅝
33	11	2	Mid Cont	1800	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	16
53	15⅛	3	Midland St	100	22	22	22	23
110	74	8	Midland pf	100	85	85	85	..
28⅞	3¼	..	Min Moline	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
92¼	51	6.50	M Moline pf	100	42	42	42	..
2⅛	¼	..	Min & StL	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
66⅝	14⅞	3	Mo K&T	1000	21⅝	21	21¼	22
145½	79	5	Mo Pac pf	200	95	95	95	94
63¾	18¾	1	Monsanto Ch	300	22	22	22	..
49⅞	15⅛	..	Mont Ward	7000	18	17⅛	17⅛	18
2	½	..	Mother Lode	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11⅝	1½	..	Mot Met G&E	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
25¼	9	2a	Murray Body	200	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅝
49½	34	2	Myers Bros	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	41
			—N—					
58½	21¼	4	Nash Mot	3500	31¾	30½	30¾	31
26¼	5¾	1½	Nat Acme	500	8⅛	8	8	8⅝
93	68⅝	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	2400	79¾	79⅛	79⅝	79⅜
83½	27⅝	3¶	Nat Cash R	1600	31⅞	30¾	31¼	31⅝
62	35	2.60	Nat Dairy	4000	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	40½
24⅛	4	1	Nat Dept Sto	100	5½	5½	5½	..
39½	18⅛	2	Nat Distill	900	21	21	21	21
189⅞	114	5¶	Nat Lead	100	127½	127½	127½	..
144	135	7	Nat Lead pf A	30	139	139	139	138
120	116	6	Nat Lead pf B	150	120	119	120	..
58¾	30	1	Nat Pw & Lt	3100	34	33	33	33¾
4½	⅛	..	Nat Radiat	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅝
62⅛	41	2	Nat Steel	200	46	45⅞	45⅞	46
116	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	10	108½	108½	108½	108¾
98⅜	35	5	Nat Surety	1100	52	50	50⅝	52⅛
41⅞	15	1	Nat Tea	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
32⅝	9	1	Nev Cons	2500	10¾	10½	10½	11
58	11⅝	..	Newton Steel	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	17½
192¾	105⅛	8	NY Central	6800	119⅝	118⅛	118½	119
48	22	..	NY Dock	100	23	23	23	..
324	152	5	NY&Harlem	20	175	175	175	169
32	9½	1.20	NY Invest	200	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	11⅝
128⅛	67⅝	6	NY NH&H	1500	87	84⅞	87	86
135½	106⅛	7	NY NH&H pf	300	114	114	114	114
17¼	3⅝	..	NY Ont&W	400	7⅜	7	7	7½
106½	98	6	NY Stm 6%	40	101½	101½	101½	101⅜
92½	83	4	Norf & W pf	90	92½	92	92½	..
132⅞	57¼	10a	No Am	4460	67⅝	66¼	67	67¾
57	51	3	No Am pf	700	53½	53	53	53
105⅛	99¾	6	No Am Ed pf	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..
15⅝	4⅛	..	No Am Aviat	2800	6½	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
97	42⅝	5	No Pac	300	54¼	54	54	55⅛
25	9	..	Norwalk pf	40	10½	10	10	12
3¼	2	..	Nunnally	300	2¾	2½	2½	..
			—O—					
32	16	2	Ohio Oil	5600	18⅝	17⅝	18	18⅞
34⅞	1⅜	..	Oliver Farm	1800	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1¾
46⅛	2⅛	..	Oliver cv pf	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
80⅛	48¼	2½	Otis Elev	900	57	56⅛	56⅛	57½
123¾	118⅝	6	Otis Elev pf	100	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126½
60⅞	32	3	Owens Ill	100	36	36	36	37
			—P—					
74⅞	40½	2	Pac Gas	600	47¾	47⅛	47½	47¼
107⅞	46	3	Pac Lighting	1300	53⅝	53	53	53⅞
178	114½	7	Pac Tel&T	10	124	124	124	125
23⅞	7¼	.60	Packard M	4800	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
67½	30¼	..	Pan-Am B	200	35	35	35	..
77¼	34⅞	4	Paramount	10500	41⅞	40⅞	41¼	41¼
4⅞	1⅛	..	Park Utah	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
26⅛	2⅝	..	Parmalee Tr	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9	1½	..	Pathe Exch	800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
19⅞	2⅞	..	Pathe Ex A	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
32⅞	8⅛	..	Patino M	700	11	10⅞	11	11
14	3	..	Peerless Mot	100	4	4	4	4¼
58⅝	26¼	1	Penick & F	1000	41⅝	40⅞	41⅝	41⅞
80	27⅝	3	J C Penney	1000	29⅞	28⅞	29	29½
101⅜	90	6	J C Penney pf	100	90	90	90	90½
86⅞	53	4	Penn RR	7500	60	58⅞	59⅜	60
10⅛	8½	..	PeoplesGas rts	1800	12	11⅝	12	13
325	185¼	8	Peoples Gas	300	218¼	215	218¼	..
27¼	5⅛	1.50	Petroleum	4200	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
44⅝	20	2	Phelps Dodge	1000	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	21
25	6⅛	..	Phila Read	500	9⅛	9	9	9½
44⅝	11½	2½¶	Phillips Pet	8400	14⅝	14	14⅛	14½
33	16	2	Pierce Ar	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
52	7⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
7⅛	1⅛	.10	Pierce Pet	1000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
28⅞	13½	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	200	14	14	14	..
24⅛	9⅛	..	Pitts-United	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
22⅝	18¾	37½	Pittston	800	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	..
109⅛	86	7	Pitts Un pf	20	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	..
34⅞	10⅛	2	Poore & Co B	200	13	12⅝	12⅝	..
103	20	7	Post Tel pf	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37⅞
54	11⅛	2¶	Prairie O&G	1000	15	14	14⅝	15⅛
60	16⅝	3¶	Prairie P L	3000	20⅛	19⅛	19⅝	20⅛
16⅝	3⅛	..	Press Steel	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
78⅞	53⅞	2.40	Proctor & G	700	63⅝	63	63⅝	64
11⅛	1	..	Prod & Ref	1200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
123⅛	65	3.40	Pub Serv	3700	77⅛	76⅝	77	77⅛
135⅜	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	130	130	130	..
112	107¼	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	110	110	110	110
80⅝	47	4	Pullman	1300	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 12
8½	⅞	..	Punta Sug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27⅝	7⅝	..	Pure Oil	3600	11	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
114½	90⅛	8	Pure Oil pf	20	100½	100½	100½	101⅝
88⅞	36	4	Purity Bk	1300	47⅛	46⅞	47	47⅝
			—R—					
69⅝	11⅝	..	Radio	13000	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
57	47	3.50	Radio pf A	100	48	48	48	48⅞
85	31⅛	5	Radi pf B	300	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	41
50	14⅝	..	Radio-Keith	8700	17	16⅛	16⅞	17
58⅝	18⅜	2.60	Raybestos	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
141⅞	83	4	Reading	100	87¾	87⅛	87⅛	91
46½	14⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	3000	16	15⅝	16	16
100⅞	84	7	Rem Rd 1pf	100	85	85	85	..
79⅝	10⅛	..	Repub Stl	4300	18	17	17¼	17⅞
75⅛	28	6	Repub Stl pf	800	42⅛	41	42	44
104	85	7	Revere pf	10	83½	83½	83½	..
34⅞	10	2	Rey Metal	200	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞
7½	1	..	Reynolds S	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
45⅝	30	1.92	Rhine-West	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
28¼	4⅛	..	Richfield Oil	2400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
25⅛	5	..	Rio Grande O	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
48⅝	19⅝	2.20	Rossia Ins	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
56½	36⅝	1.87	Royal Dutch	200	39½	39½	39½	39⅞
			—S—					
122⅝	38⅝	5	Safeway S	1300	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	40⅝
57¼	19⅛	2¶	St Joseph	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
118⅝	39⅞	8	StL & SF	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	46⅛
101	62½	6	StL & SF pf	100	71	71	71	73⅛
31⅝	12⅛	2	Savage A	200	13¾	13	13¾	..
12⅛	⅜	..	Seabd AL	4000	1¼	1	1⅛	1⅛
28	½	..	Seabd AL pf	200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
100⅝	43⅞	2½§	Sears Roe	4300	49	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
23	2⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3½	1	..	Seneca Cop	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12⅛	3⅛	..	Servel n	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5½
52	20⅛	1¶	Shattuck	200	23	23	23	23⅜
48⅝	26	2.41	Shell Trans	70	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
25½	5¼	..	Shell Union	3500	9⅝	9	9¼	9⅞
106¼	55	5.50	Shell Un pf	400	75	73½	73½	75
35	4⅛	..	Shubert Th	1000	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
94⅞	11	..	Simmons	2700	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	16
32	9¾	1	Sinclair	7500	12	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
42	10	2	Skelly Oil	100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
99¾	42	1	Skelly Oil pf ww	200	57	55	55	58⅝
118	90⅝	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	94	94	94	93⅝
72	40⅛	2	So Calif Ed	300	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
137	88	6	So Pacific	1200	101⅛	100	101	101⅛
30⅝	10⅛	2¶	So PR Sug	500	15	14⅛	15	15⅛
136⅝	46⅛	8	So Railway	1400	57	55⅝	56⅝	57
115	108	7	Spalding pf	10	111	111	111	..
30⅝	8	1	Sparks With	200	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10½
36⅞	7⅛	..	Spicer Co	200	10½	10½	10½	11
52	4⅛	..	Spiegel May	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
29⅛	14⅛	1.20	Sta Brands	5900	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17½
121⅛	114	1.20	Sta Brands pf	100	119½	119½	119½	119
129⅛	53⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	3600	62⅝	60⅝	60⅝	62
67	55	4	Sta Gas pf	200	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	62
106⅝	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	200	103½	103½	103½	104
75	42¼	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	4500	47⅞	46⅞	47	48¼
49	14⅝	2	Sta Oil Ken	300	17	17	17	18
84⅛	43⅛	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	29500	48½	47⅛	47⅝	48½
40⅝	19⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	9600	24⅝	23⅝	24	24⅝
20½	2⅝	..	Sterling	1900	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4⅜
48	30⅝	3	Ster cv pf	400	34	34	34	34⅛
47	14⅝	2	St-Warner	1600	18	17⅛	17⅛	18
113⅝	27½	4	Stone & Web	1300	44⅛	43⅛	43¼	44⅝
47⅛	18⅛	3	Studebaker	1300	23½	22⅞	22⅞	23½
1⅜	⅛	..	Sub Boat	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
70	39	1§	Sun Oil	200	40¼	40	40¼	40¾
9⅛	¾	..	Super Oil	1800	1½	1⅛	1½	1¼
22⅝	6	..	Super Steel	100	8	8	8	8
17	4	..	Symington A	1000	5	4¼	5	..
			—T—					
60½	28¼	3	Tex Corp	40300	31¾	30⅛	31	31½
67⅞	40¼	4	Tex Gulf S	1600	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅞
14⅛	4	..	Tex & P Coal	4000	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5⅛
32⅞	10	..	Tex & P LT	4500	13⅛	12⅞	13	13
36⅞	12½	1.60	Thatcher	100	14	14	14	..
46⅞	15½	2d	Third Nat Inv	100	21	21	21	23
18⅞	3⅛	..	Thom Star	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
49⅝	23⅞	3.50	Thom Star pf	200	28	28	28	..
94⅞	68	5	Tidewater pf	100	77½	77½	77½	..
17¾	5⅞	.60	Tidewat As	9000	7⅞	7	7⅛	7⅞
89⅝	53	6	Tidewat A pf	200	65	63	65	63
89⅝	40⅝	3	Timken	200	46	45⅞	45⅞	46⅞
25⅜	10⅝	1	Transamer	4000	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
20⅛	5⅝	..	Tri-Cont	1800	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
96½	89¾	6	Tri-Cont pf	200	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 12
41⅝	26⅛	2.50	Trico	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	..
37⅞	20⅛	1.30§	Truscon S	200	22⅛	22	22	..
			—U—					
34	14¼	1.60	Ulen & Co	200	17	17	17	..
138	49	5	Underwood	400	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	57½
19⅛	8⅝	..	Un Bag & P	100	10	10	10	..
106⅝	52½	2.60	Un Carbide	14000	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	57⅝
50	20⅛	2§	Un Oil Cal	200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24½
242½	166⅛	10	Un Pacific	400	187⅛	186	186½	188
86⅝	82¼	4	Un Pac pf	2200	85⅛	85	85⅛	85⅛
38⅛	23	1.60	Un Tk Car	100	24	24	24	24
58⅝	32½	3	Uni Biscuit	100	27	27	27	37
99	18⅛	..	Uni Air T	21700	25¾	24¼	24⅞	25½
77⅝	41⅛	3	Uni Air T pf	1200	48	48	48	49
84	14⅛	1¾	Unit Carbon	3400	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	23⅛
52	13⅛	.50	Unit Corp	35800	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛
53⅛	43⅛	3	Unit Corp pf	200	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	47⅝
18⅝	2⅛	..	Uni El Coal	1000	4⅝	4	4	4½
105	46½	4	Uni Fruit	2700	57⅛	55¼	55⅝	57⅝
49⅜	24¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	4700	28⅝	28	28	28⅝
104½	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	300	101⅛	99	99	101⅛
4⅝	⅛	..	US Express	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝
101	73	6	US & For S pf	100	80	80	80	81½
103	16⅛	..	US Freight	100	22	22	22	23½
139⅝	50⅛	6¶	US Ind Alco	100	61⅝	61⅞	61⅞	61½
15⅛	3¼	..	US Leather	200	5	4⅞	5	5⅛
94	64¼	7	US Lea ppf	100	74	74	74	75
38⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe&Fd	1300	29	28⅛	29	28⅞
75⅝	25	3	US Realty	1800	31⅝	30¼	30¼	32
35	11	..	US Rubber	1400	12⅛	12	12⅛	12¼
63⅞	19½	..	US Rub 1pf	600	24½	24	24	24
30⅛	17⅛	1	US Smelt	100	21	21	21	21
198⅛	134⅝	7	US Steel	34900	141¾	140⅛	141	142
151⅛	140	7	US Steel pf	200	146⅛	146⅛	146½	146⅛
9	2	..	Univ Pipe	400	3	2⅝	2⅝	3¼
74	54	7	Univ P pf	10	54	54	54	..
45⅝	19¼	2b	Util P&Lt A	2400	24⅝	23½	24¼	24¼
			—V—					
143¼	44⅝	3	Vanadium	74000	51⅞	46¾	46¾	51⅝
8⅛	1⅝	..	Va-C Chem	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
107½	100	6	Va El&P pf	10	102½	102½	102½	102½
156	36⅛	4	Vulcan	140	44¾	43¾	43¾	45½
			—W—					
67⅝	11¼	..	Wabash	900	22	21⅛	22	22¼
31⅝	21⅛	1.50	Waldorf	100	23	23	23	23⅛
42⅝	10⅛	2	Walworth	600	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	13¾
15⅝	3	..	Ward Bk B	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
20⅛	9⅝	..	Warner Br A	33600	16⅛	15⅛	15⅜	16
27	4⅛	..	Warner Quin	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5⅝
63⅛	26⅝	3	Warren Br	300	29¼	29	29¼	29⅝
56	40⅛	3	Warren cv pf	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
29⅞	19⅝	2	Wesson O	400	22	22	22	22½
59⅞	50⅛	4	Wesson O pf	200	55	55	55	55
104	90¼	6	W Pen El pf	10	95½	95½	95½	..
112½	102	7	W Pen E 7%	50	108	106⅛	106⅛	..
111⅛	103¼	6	W Pen P 6%	50	107	107	107	106½
118⅛	113⅛	7	W Pen P 7%	20	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	116
50	20	4	Wn Dairy A	100	25½	25½	25½	26
24⅛	4½	..	Wn Dairy B	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
36	10	..	Wn Md	1300	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	15½
30½	7⅛	..	Wn Pac	300	12	11¼	11¼	11½
53⅛	23	..	Wn Pac pf	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	..
219⅝	122⅛	8	Wn Union	1200	130½	137¾	139½	140
52	31¼	2	Westg A B	200	34⅛	33½	34⅛	33½
201⅛	88⅛	5	Westg Elec	37100	87⅝	85⅝	86¼	86¾
197⅜	107⅝	5	Westg El pf	160	108½	105	105	106
21	⅞	..	Wextark Rad	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
43	21⅝	2	White Mot	100	26	26	26	26¼
54⅞	32	4	§Whi Rock	200	40	39½	40	..
13⅞	2⅛	..	Whi Sew M	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
39⅞	4	..	Whi Sew pf	200	7	6½	7	6½
11	3¾	..	Willys-Over	1400	5⅛	5	5	5¼
7¾	1⅞	..	Wilson	400	3⅛	4	4	4⅛
13	4¾	..	Wilson A	300	8½	8½	8½	9⅛
54¾	35	3.50	Wilson pf	100	47½	47½	47½	48¾
72⅝	51½	2.40	Woolworth	400	56⅞	56	56	57
169	47	..	Wor Pump	1900	65¼	63	63¾	64¼
			—Y—					
32¾	8½	..	Yel Truck	17000	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
47	19	3	Young S&W	200	23	22	22⅝	23
			—Z—					
16¾	2	..	‡enith Radio	100	3	3	3	3¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC CO. STOCK OFFERED TO HOLDERS

In a letter to holders of Associated Gas & Electric Company class A stock, Howard R. Cobb, vice-president of the company, announces that stockholders now may purchase from the company additional class A stock to enable them to average down the price of their holdings to a figure nearer that of current prices on the stock.

"We have been asked [illegible] during the past few months to give stockholders an opportunity to acquire additional amounts of stock at present prices so as to enable them to average the cost of their holdings down to a point more nearly in line with the current market price," Mr. Cobb says.

"With the elimination of end-of-the-year 'tax loss' selling, and earnings of the company showing a moderate increase over 1929, exhibiting the stability and firmness characteristic of the industry, we feel we should now assist the stockholders in their desire to average down the cost of their holdings.

"The class A stock is selling at levels below anything ever approached since it was originally issued. The dividend has been regularly paid in class A stock at a rate fixed from time to time by the board of directors. The strength and stability of the company, the coherence of its organization, the loyalty of its employees and officers, and the belief in its future by those who are familiar with its affairs were never greater than at this time.

"The general pessimism about stocks is, we believe, as much overdone now as was the optimism of the summer of 1929."

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan12	Last Jan10
50	Am Equities	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
50	Art Metal Wks	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
20	Assoc T & T	67	67	67	67⅛
500	As Tel Util	23	22¾	23	23
200	Butler Bros	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
200	Ceco Mfg	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
900	Cent Pub Ser A	17½	17	17¼	17⅞
400	Cent & S W Util	19½	18½	18⅞	19¾
400	Common Edison	235	233	235	235
3000	Cont Chgo	7½	7	7	7⅞
3104	Cord Corp	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
850	El House Ut	25½	24½	25¼	26
1350	Gleaner C Har	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5½
150	Inland Util	3⅝	3	3⅝	3
13300	Insull Ut Inv	34⅞	33¾	33¾	34⅝
100	Kalamazoo Stov	34	34	34	..
50	Kellogg Switch	4½	4½	4½	..
1250	Libby McNeil	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅛
100	Manh Dearborn	17	16⅝	17	18
100	Mer & Mfr "A"	18¼	17⅞	18	18½
19400	Mid Utilities	21	20¼	20½	21⅛
200	Mid Ut pf	99	97⅝	99	100
10500	Mo-Kan Pipe	6¾	5⅛	5½	8⅝
100	Nat Ed Pwr A	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
200	Nat Sec Inv	5	5	5	..
50	No Am Car	29	29	29	30
1200	Seab Ut Shares	4⅛	4	4	4
100	Stand Dredge	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
100	Swift & Co	29⅛	29	29	29
350	Swift Int'l	37	36½	37	37
50	Unit C Am pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
700	US Gypsum	39⅞	38¾	38¾	39¾
550	US Radio	16¼	15¾	16	16½
700	Utah Radio	3	3	3	..
600	Util & Ind	7⅜	7	7¼	7⅜
400	Ut & Ind pf	18⅝	18	18⅛	18½
50	Vortex Mfg	25⅝	25¾	25¾	26
100	Yates-Am M pf	5⅛	5	5	6

Total sales 127,200.

ONTARIO'S BOND ISSUE

TORONTO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Province of Ontario sold today an issue of $30,000,000 40-year 4½ installment bonds to a syndicate headed by the National City Company of New York at a price of 98.669. The proceeds will be used to fund Treasury bills issued for capital expenditures of the Province. The syndicate which purchased the bond issue includes the National City Company of New York; Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.; Dominion Securities Company and Ames & Co. of Toronto; Dillon Read & Co., and the Guaranty Company of New York.

COTTON CLOTH OUTPUT OFF

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the five weeks of December, 1930, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York show production of 234,052,000 yards, or at the rate of 46,810,000 yards per week. This was 23.2 per cent less than December, 1929, and 9.4 per cent less than November, 1930. Shipments during December were 226,951,000 yards, equivalent to 97 per cent of production. Sales were 182,656,000 yards, or 78 per cent of production.

JOHN MORRELL & CO.

John Morrell & Co. reports for the year ended Nov. 1 net profit of $2,021,389 after charges and taxes. Previous report was for the 13 months ended Nov. 2, 1929, and showed net profit of $3,435,799 after taxes and charges. Net sales of American companies only for the year ended Nov. 1, last, were $88,169,488, compared with $94,660,594 in the 13 months ended Nov. 2, 1929.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.

Directors of the Western Electric Company today accepted the resignation of Hale Holden as a director. Mr. Holden was elected a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company Dec. 17, last.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; Westinghouse Electric touches new low before rallying.
Bonds: Irregular; Latin-Americans improve.
Curb: Irregular; oils heavy.
Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; French francs sag.
Cotton: Steady; trade buying.
Sugar: Steady; improved spot situation.
Coffee: [illegible]

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; fair export sales; Farm Board buying.
Corn: Steady; firm cash markets; [illegible] leading Illinois.
Cattle: Steady.
Hogs: Higher.

FRESH UPTURNS IN MARKET FOR GRAIN

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Grains scored fresh upturns today after a hesitant start. Persistent scantiness of corn, together with dearth of moisture in domestic winter wheat territory, stimulated buyers. Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board was quoted as saying the grain stabilization corporation had taken so much wheat that there was not much left to purchase.

Opening unchanged to ½c off, corn later showed a general advance. Wheat started at ¼ decline to ¼ advance and subsequently rose all around.

Opening prices were: Corn, March, old 70⅛c; May, old 71⅜@⅝c, new 72⅜@½c; July, 72⅜@⅞c. Wheat—March, old 81⅝@¾c; May, old 83¼@⅜s, new 84⅜@⅝c; July, 66⅝c. Oats—March, old 33⅞c; May, old 34¼c, new 34¼c.

Wheat closed firm ⅜c to ¾c higher, corn unchanged to ⅜c up, oats ¼c to ½c advanced, and provisions unchanged to 17c better.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	9.92b	10.04	9.99	10.04	10.02
March	10.07	10.15	10.06	10.14	10.14
May	10.33	10.39	10.32	10.38	10.38
July	10.52	10.59	10.51	10.58	10.58
October	10.65	10.73	10.62	10.72	10.71
December	10.76	10.89	10.76	10.87	10.83

Spots 10.05, up 5 points.
bBid. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	9.90b	9.97b	9.90b	9.92b	9.95
March	10.14	10.23	10.14	10.21	10.22
May	10.45	10.50	10.42	10.47	10.47
July	10.64	10.71	10.62	10.71	10.67
October	10.75	10.82	10.74	10.82	10.77

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	5.19	5.19	5.17	5.19	5.24
March	5.24	5.25	5.21	5.24	5.29
May	5.34	5.35	5.30	5.34	5.39
July	5.44	5.44	5.40	5.44	5.49
October	5.54	5.54	5.50	5.53	5.59
December	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.67

Spots 5.32, down 7 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 3000; (American) 1700.

PNEUMATIC CASING SHIPMENTS

Shipments of pneumatic casings by United States tire manufacturers in November totaled 2,834,331, compared with 3,499,300 in October and 3,338,671 in November, 1929, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reports. Production last November was 2,653,861, compared with 3,582,416 in October and 3,378,221 in November, 1929. Inventories showed 9,594,732 casings on hand Nov. 30, compared with 9,802,687 Oct. 30.

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK & TRUST

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Few banks made so good a record in Dec. 31 figures as Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, whose total deposits of $660,778,000 showed an increase of about $140,000,000 since the previous statement of Sept. 24, and compare with $598,326,000 a year ago. Deposits Dec. 31 make it the fourth largest bank in New York City, ranking after Chase, National City and Guaranty Trust.

TEXAS CORP. EARNINGS

Pres. R. C. Holmes of Texas Corporation states that net earnings for 1930, after federal taxes and all charges, will probably not exceed $15,000,000 or $1.52 a share. Cash, securities and notes receivable as at the close of 1930, he states, will be about $65,000,000.

OMIT MANNING DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Manning Bowman & Co. omitted the quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the class A and 12½ cents on the class B due at this time in order to conserve assets.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION

Pig iron production in the Chicago district is unchanged at 65 per cent of capacity, with four of the six stacks active.

SIGNS OF EARLY TRADE RECOVERY SEEN IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Jan. 13 — Leaders of business and industry in Canada regard 1931 with confidence that it will mark a turning point in the economic life of the Dominion. One important factor is that the Dominion has suffered less than other countries from the drastic readjustment process, and for that reason the outlook for an early recovery is regarded as decidedly hopeful. Already there are signs that trade is accumulating a forward momentum which should carry it toward greater accomplishments.

Statements by outstanding leaders in railway, steel, mining and other branches of activity contain a constructive note of optimism.

While the gross value of manufacturing production in 1930 will inevitably be shown to have been less than in 1929, this will be largely due to the considerably lower prices of the raw materials which have gone into the manufactured articles.

The average index number of the employees in the manufacturing industries stood at 109.7 in the first eleven months of 1930 as compared with 117.5 in the corresponding period of 1929. This is a decline of 6.6 per cent, or, in other words, manufacturers employed 15 men in 1930 where they employed 16 in 1929 and 15 in 1928. Thus employment in Canadian manufacturing industries was in 1930 approximately at the 1928 level.

The outlook in the extile manufacturing industry is more hopeful than at any time in the last generation. The new tariff rates that became fully effective on Nov. 30 last are expected to benefit the industry greatly, and it is believed they will effectively shut out the flood of importations of surplus merchandise from foreign markets.

TIRE PRICE CUTS

AKRON, O., Jan. 13 (AP)—India Tire & Rubber Company and Mohawk Rubber Company today joined the list of Akron tire corporations slashing retail prices 6½ to 12 per cent. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is now the only large plant in the Akron district from which no official reduction announcement has come. Firestone, Goodrich, General and Seiberling all have formally announced price cuts.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.

Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway, said the road will report a net income of approximately $8,400,000 for 1930, equal to about $4.31 a share on the common stock. The net operating income for December showed an increase of $1,000,000 over December, 1929, some of the savings being due to the charging in of about $800,000 of unusual retirements in the December, 1929, operating expenses, he added.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Consumption of cotton by spinners in this country, after rising steadily from August to November, turned downward during December, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. During December the mills consumed only 18,000 bales a day compared with 18,900 in November, and 21,500 in December a year ago.

CHICAGO STEEL OPERATIONS UP

Chicago steel producers are operating at slightly above 40 per cent of capacity this week, a small increase over the preceding week, Dow, Jones & Co. reports. Two blast furnaces recently banked are likely to resume in a week or 10 days. Rail output continues at 50 per cent of capacity.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

Lawyers Mortgage Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net of $2,443,383 after taxes, equal to $4.07 a share (par $20) on 600,000 shares, compared with $2,433,560 or $4.05 a share in 1929. Gross for 1930 was $4,245,892 compared with $3,905,650.

COTTONSEED STATISTICS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Cottonseed crushed during the five-month period, Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, was reported today by the census bureau to have totaled 3,135,202 tons, compared with 2,917,123 tons in the like period a year ago. Cottonseed on hand at mills Dec. 31 was 991,341 tons, compared with 1,108,457 tons a year ago.

ACCEPTANCE RATES LOWER

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Bankers acceptance rates dropped one-eighth of 1 per cent today to new lows for this market. The new rates are: 30, 60 and 90 days, 1¾ per cent bid, 1⅝ per cent asked; 120 days, 1⅞ per cent bid, 1¾ per cent asked 150 and 180 days, 2 per cent bid, 1⅞ per cent asked.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Gross earnings of Canadian National Railways, including Central Vermont Lines, but excluding eastern lines, totaled for the first seven days of January $2,775,684, compared with $3,597,294 for the corresponding 1930 period.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE ORDER

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has received an order from the Salt Lake & Utah Railroad for a new 60-ton electric locomotive.

DIVIDENDS

Skinner Organ Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 26.

Cockshutt Plow Company, Ltd., declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Feb. 1. This places the stock on a 60-cent annual dividend basis, compared with $1.40 previously paid.

Purity Bakeries declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 13.

Insurance Company of North America declared a 50-cent extra dividend. A year ago $1 was paid.

Noma Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 1.

East Boston Savings Bank of Massachusetts declared the usual semiannual dividend on deposits of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 16.

Western Air Express declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Insurance Company of North America declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular semiannual of $1, payable Jan. 26 to stock of record Jan. 21. A year ago an extra of $1 was declared.

Commercial National Bank of New York declared an initial quarterly dividend of $2, placing the stock on an $8 annual basis. The dividend is payable Jan. 15.

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company of Providence, R. I., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $40 a share, payable Feb. 10 to stock of Jan. 31.

Provident Institution for Savings declared the regular semiannual dividend on deposits of 2¼ per cent, payable Jan. 15.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co. declared the regular semiannual dividend of $2.50, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 24.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewel rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2½	2¼@2½
Four to six months	2½@3	2½@3

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	30⅛c	29⅞c
Bar silver in London	14 1/16d	13 15/16d
Bar gold in London	85s ¾d	85s ⅜d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston
Exchanges	$64,000,000
Balances	28,000,000
F. R. bank credit	27,546,360

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅞@1¾
60 days	1⅞@1¾
90 days	1⅞@1¾
4 months	2 @1⅞
5 months	2⅛@2
6 months	2⅛@2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85 9/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85½	4.85 9/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0392⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1394⅝	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 5/16	.0523 5/16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377½	.2378⅛	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407⅝	.1407	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2672¼	.2673	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4024½	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748¼	.1748¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673	.2673½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1040	.1042	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676¼	.2678½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1936¾	.1937	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177 1/16	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2525	.2425	...
Shanghai—tael	.3275	.3237½	...
India—rupee	.3598	.3599	.3650
Japan—yen	.4948	.4948	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2993	.3076	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0948	.0935	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12123
Colombia—peso	.9962	.9962	.9737
Peru—pound	.2950	.2950	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7000	.7000	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 15/16	.99 15/16	1.00

*Par unsettled.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 12
25	Am & Cont	9½	9½	9½	10
118	Am Found	5	4¾	5	5
559	Am T&T	185	182½	184	185
25	Amoskeag	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	.15
50	Avia Sec	3	3	3	..
5	Bos El	69	69	69	70
32	Bos & Alb	175	175	175	..
10	B&M pr pf	103	103	103	103
100	Bos Prop	18	18	18	..
450	Cop Range	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅛
10	Cr C & Int	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
20	East SS 1pf	94	94	94	..
70	E G&F pf	92½	92	92	92½
134	E G&F prpf	80⅞	80	80	80⅞
100	E Mass A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
286	Edison Elec	254	252¼	253½	252½
15	Em Asso	18	18	18	18
100	First Nat S	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
75	Gen Capital	33	33	33	34
100	Greenfield	5½	5½	5½	..
530	Hygrade	24	21	24	..
100	La Salle	.90	.90	.90	..
1065	Mass Util	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
60	Mergenthal	87⅞	87	87	..
320	Nash	31⅞	30⅝	31⅛	31⅞
35	NE Pub pf	19	19	19	..
90	NE Tel	138⅛	136⅛	138	138
20	NA Avia	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅞
680	No Butte	2	1¾	1 15/16	2
6	Old Colony	126	126	126	125
400	Pac Mills	20½	19½	20	20⅞
100	Pub Util	6½	6½	6½	..
120	Quincy Min	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
20	Rwy & Lt	43	43	43	..
310	Shawmut	15	14¾	15	15
50	So Sur	3½	3½	3½	3⅛
100	Spencer Traks	24	24	24	..
117	Stone Web	44½	43¾	43⅞	44⅞
15	Sull Mach	19½	19½	19½	19½
30	Swift & Co	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
50	Torrington	46½	46	46	46
1090	Tower Mfg	1⅛	.80	.90	1
10	Un Twist L	22½	22½	22½	21
395	Uni Found	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
261	Uni Shoe	57	56¼	57	56⅞
27	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
50	US&El Pow	5	5	5	..
100	Util Hyd	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛
56	War Bros	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	..
7	War Br cv pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..
	BONDS				
$5000	KCM&B 5s	99¾	99	99	..
5000	NE Tel 5s	101	101	101	101¼
1000	Wst T&T 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .98⅞	$ .94⅞	$1.43⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	.87	.87	1.06⅞
Flour	4.65	4.65	6.65
Beef, family	19.00	19.00	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	28.50
Lard	.0930	.0965	.1065
Cotton, mid-up	.0995	.1015	.1735
Zinc	.0400	.0410	.0535
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10	.10¼	.18
Tin	.2525	.2615	.3845
Rubber	.0862½	.0850	.1490
Sugar	.0470	.0485	.0530
Lead	.0475	.0500	.0625
Print cloth	.0412½	.0412½	.0535

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Approximately $100,000,000 was spent for plant additions, etc., during 1930 by New York Telephone Co., of which nearly two thirds was expended in New York City.

BUSINESS IN CLOTH MARKET IS BROADENING

Most Orders Are of Moderate Size but Include Many Constructions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 13 — Business in the primary cotton cloth market, while appearing quiet, has shown a tendency to broaden in the last few days. Last week's business gained slightly over the preceding week.

Orders of small to moderate sizes were scattered among numerous constructions, but there were no extremely large orders in any department. The large buyers were not yet willing to place orders at prevailing prices, but offered to take large volumes at slight concessions. The mills, however, with few exceptions, held their prices firmly.

Price adjustments are gradually being made on those items where surplus stocks are still clogging the flow of goods. Denim manufacturers have followed the lead of the large producer and established their prices on the basis of 11½c for 2.20s. It is said that the new prices have met with a very good response, and the orders for these goods have helped raise the volume for the week to equal if not to exceed that of the preceding week.

About the middle of the week the Viscose Company, the largest producer of rayon yards, announced a new price list which is from 15 to 35 per cent under the late public prices. It may be illustrated by 85c for the first-quality 150-denier yarns. They also guarantee the prices for 90 days, which comes nearer the ideas of the buyers than the 60-day guarantee established about two months ago.

New Prices Discounted

It is claimed that the new prices have been largely discounted, and that they merely make regular the terms which have been frequently used in individual deals. The immediate effect of the announcement was to unsettle prices somewhat for cloths with rayon content, as opinions differed as to the proper prices for such goods. It is expected that with the rayon uncertainty out of the way, there will be a marked increase in the volume of sales in the fine goods division.

The report of the Association of the Cotton Textile Merchants of New York for the five weeks' business of December disclosed production of 234,052,000 yards or 46,810,000 yards a week. This was 23.2 per cent less production than that of December, 1929, and 9.4 per cent less than that of November, 1930. Sales during the month were 182,656,000 yards or 78 per cent of production, but shipments were 226,951,000 yards or 97 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 363,962,000 yards, an increase of 2 per cent, and unfilled orders on Dec. 31 were 288,956,000 yards, a decrease of 13.3 per cent. During the year 1930 stocks on hand have decreased 97,051,000 yards, or 21 per cent. This is the first year since 1926 when shipments have been in excess of production. The ratio in 1930 was 103.4 per cent, compared with 98 per cent in 1929, 98.4 per cent in 1928, and 97.8 per cent in 1927. This is regarded as concrete evidence that the mills have been successful in carrying out their curtailment program, and regaining control of their market.

Printcloth Sales Broad

In the print cloth division sales were spread over many constructions. Prices were well maintained with one exception, the 39-inch, 68x72s, which yielded 1-16c on an order for several thousand pieces at 5 15-16c. After that, however, all other orders were taken at 6c. The 72x76s, 4.25-yard brought 6⅜c, and the 80 squares 8c for spot, 7¾c for January delivery, 7½c for February and 7⅝c for March delivery. The trade is somewhat puzzled by this wide variation in prices. The spot and nearby prices are evidently due to marked scarcity.

The 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard brought 5¼c, and there were good sales of the 36-inch width of this same construction at 5c. The 38½-inch, 60x48s, 6.25-yard moved at 4½c.

Sheetings were quiet. Prices were unchanged, with the single excption of the 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00 yard which sold at 6c, ¼c off from the previous price. The 40-inch goods 48 squares, 2.50-yard brought 7⅞ and 8c, and the 44 squares 5.00-yard, 4¾c.

Pajama Checks and Broadcloths

Pajama checks 36½-inch 88 squares 4.00-yard sold at 7½c, and ognaburgs, 36-inch 7-ounce, at 7 and 7¼c. Pocketing twills 31-inch 68x80s 3.15-yard brought 9½c. Drills were quiet. A few sales were made at 5⅝c for the 37-inch 3.95-yard, and at 10c for the 2.00-yard.

Broadcloths were moderately active at 5⅞ for the 80x60s 5.00 yard, and at 6⅞c to 7c for the 90x60s. The 100x60s brought 7¾c, and the 112x60s 8¾ to 9c for the best makes. The combed broadcloths ranged from 11¾ to 13c for the 128x68s, according to quality, and the single-end 144x76s ranged from 13¾ to 14¾c.

In the fine goods division lawns and voiles produced the largest volume of sales. The popular lawns included the 40-inch 96x100s 7.00-yard at 12½ and 12¾c, and 88x80s 8.50-yard at 9¾c. It is said that 1000 and 2000-piece lots sold at this price, but that smaller lots brought 10c.

In voiles the 70s of 68x76s, and slightly lower counts made of Pima cotton were priced at 12½c, but some of the better grades sold up to 15½c. The regular 50s voiles 60x56s, ordinary hard twist, brought from 7 to 7½c, and the extra hard twist from 8¼ to 9c.

Poplins and Mixtures

There were sales of poplins 37½-inch 108x52s 3.90-yard two-ply and single at 18c, and of 116x60s 4.00-yard, all single, at 12¼c. Combed sateens 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard brought 15 to 16c, and the 38-inch 140x72s 5.75-yard 11 to 11¼c.

Silk-and-cotton goods sold at 18c for the 35-inch 96x104s 22-26 two-end cantons, and at 12½ to 13c for future delivery of the single-end 96x100s 22-26. Single-end tussahs 80x56s brought 14¼c for future delivery, and the two-end 96 squares 21c.

Rayon-and-cotton mixtures were somewhat irregular, and the prices named are tentative. All-rayon flat crepes 40½-inch 80x48s brought 25¼c. The 42-inch 96x56s flat crepe is quoted at 33½c first and second-quality crown rayon. All-rayon twills 39-inch 88x44s are quoted in several centers at 20c, with first and second-quality rayon. A definite quotation of 16½c for the 36-inch 80x36s rayon taffetas with first and second-quality rayon was made. Other rayon quotations are withheld until prices become more settled.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	96	96
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	12	12
Alleghany 5s '44	83½	83½
Alleghany 5s rct	83½	81½
Alleghany 5s '49	83½	83½
Am For Pow 5s	81½	81½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100⅛	100⅛
Am Metals 5½s	93½	93½
Am Smelting 5s '47	103½	103½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	137½	137¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	105⅛	105⅛
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106	106
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅜	108⅜
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104⅛	104⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	63½	63½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅞	91⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77¾	77¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅞	102⅞
Atch T&SF 4s '95	95⅞	95¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98	97⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	117	116⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99⅝	99⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅞	96⅞
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	84⅛	84⅛
B&O 4½s '33	100⅜	100⅛
B&O 4½s cv	96	95¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104⅜	104⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108	108
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Boston & Me 5s '55	100¼	100
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅛	100½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅞	99⅝
Bklyn Un 5s '50	102¾	102¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107⅞	107⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88⅝	88⅝
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	98	97¾
Cal Pack 5s	99	98⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99¼	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99¼	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s	102	101½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104⅞	104⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅜	104⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105	105
Can North 4½s	101½	101½
Can North deb 6½s '46	117⅛	117
Can North sf 7s '40	111	110½
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	88
Can Pacific 5s '54	102⅞	102⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	98⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¾	103½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	35¼	35⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅛	98
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104¼	104¼
Ches & O 4½s B	99⅝	99⅛
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98	98
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66½	65¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	73⅛	73
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	89	89
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	90⅝	90½
Chi Railway 5s	69	69
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	69⅞	69⅞
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102¼	102⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90	90
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94	93¾
Childs 5s	80½	80½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	92½
Cin T 4½s	103⅜	103½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100⅛	100
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102⅜	102¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105½	105½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94	94
Colonial Oil 6s	60	60
Colombia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100	98
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	98
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105½	105½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Crown Zel 6s	84⅜	84⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	44	44
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56	56
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	98½	95½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	16	16
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103⅜	103¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅛	96⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96¼	96¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	80	80
Detroit Ed 5s '55	105½	105½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105	105
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¾	105¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89½	89
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	104
Erie 5s '67	82¾	81¾
Erie gen lien	76	75¾
Erie gen '75s	81¼	80
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	91	91
Fla East Coast 5s '74	29⅜	29
Gannett 6s '43	80	80
Gen Baking 5½s	98½	97¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Theater 6s	63½	63
Goodrich 6s	75	73½
Goodyear 5s '57	89	88⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅜	105⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 L	99	99
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98⅝	98⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅛	110
Hudson Coal 5s '62	54½	54½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅜	77⅜
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100⅛	99⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Cen 4s '53	87	87
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98¼	98⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95⅝	95⅜
Inter Match Cor 5s rcts '47	94⅛	93¾
Inter Ra Tran rfg 5s '66	69	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69⅝	69
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	90
Int Paper 6s '55	68⅞	68⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90	90
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105	105
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94⅝	94¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94⅝	94⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100	100
Lou Cin Lex 4½s	100	100
Louis Ark 5s	71½	71
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	98	98
Manila Sol 4s '59	74½	74½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101½	101½
Meade 6s ww	89¾	89¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	98	98
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	9	99
Mo Pac 5½s '49	98⅞	98½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅛	104⅛
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Morris & Essex 4½s	101½	101½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100½	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	88¾	88⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅞	101⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101½	101⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	108
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅛	106⅛
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	98½	98½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90½	90½
NY Dock 4s '51	82½	82½
NY Dock 5s '38	80	80
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98	98
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93	93
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅝	105⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	116½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	45
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅛	101¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96	95
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅛	102⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅛	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	99⅛	99
Nor Ohio Tr Lt 6s A '47	104	104
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69¾	69⅝
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	99⅞	99⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¾	103¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112	112
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	95	95
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	109	109
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	99	99
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅜	106⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¼	102
Para Publix 5½s	88⅛	87½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103	102⅞
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95⅞	95¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	55	55
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	71	71
Penn RR 4½s D	96⅛	96
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100⅜	100⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102⅝	102½
Penn RR 5s '64	104⅜	104½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109	109
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅜	109¼
Pere Marquette 4½s	99⅝	99½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	91	90
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅜	100
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	82⅝	82¼
Phil & Read CI 6s '49	82	80
Pitts CCStL 4½s '77	100¼	100
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	101⅛	101½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106⅜	106⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	69	67⅛
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¼	102¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	93½	93½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	93¼	92⅞
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	101⅛	101⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	101⅛	101⅛
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	97	97
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95⅞	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	89⅝	89⅝
Richfield Oil 6s	56	56
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	99	99
Rochester Gas 6s	105½	105½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	105½
StL & SF 4s A '50	87⅛	86⅝
StL & SF 4½s '78	82⅝	80
StL & SF 5s B '50	101⅛	101½
StL SW con 4s '32	99⅞	99⅞
St P Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109½	109½
St P CC 5s	87⅝	87⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	106
Sa Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93⅝	93⅝
Scioto Val & N E 4s '89	94	94
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	44½	44½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	19½	19½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18⅞	18⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	10	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92⅝	92½
Shell Union 5s '47	87½	87
Shell Union 5s ct ww	89⅛	88⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	22¼	22¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¼	102¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98	98
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100¼	100
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅛	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	83	83
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	102⅞
Solvay 5s	97¼	96⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103	103
So Pacific col 4s '49	93½	93½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅛	95⅝
So Pacific 4½s '68	97⅛	97
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98⅝	98
So Pacific col 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100⅛	99½
So Ray gen 4s '56	86	86
So Ray con 5s '94	109⅛	109
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117	116⅝
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	94	94
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅜	106⅛
So Bell Tel 5s	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅝	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅛	106¼
Tenn Cen 6s	90	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	100⅞	99½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	110⅜	110¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98	98
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98	98
Tex & Pac 5s D wi	98⅝	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅛	48
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	101	101
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	96⅝	96⅞
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 ct sta	75	75
Union Oil Gas '45 ww	95	95
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅞	96⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	93⅛	93
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	97
U Ry St. Louis 4s '34	60	60
US Rubber 5s '47	72½	72
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅛	100⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	73	72
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80½	79
Va Mid 5s '36	101¼	101¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	106⅞	106⅞
Wabash 4½s '78	87⅛	86½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104	104
Wabash 5½s '75	100	99⅞
Wabash 5s D	94	93¾
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103½	103½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	73½	72
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104⅞	104⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	105⅛	104
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¼	82¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95½	94⅞
Western Pac 5s A '46	98⅝	98⅝
Western Un R E 4½s '50	101	101
Western Un 5s '51	104¼	102¾
Western Un col 5s '38	103¾	103¾
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Western Un 5s '60	102¼	101⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90⅝	90⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	101
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 nw	102⅝	102½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	8	8
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100
Wic Cen 4s S&D div '36	59	57
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan13	Last Jan12
3½s '4	101.29	101.29	101.28	101.28	101.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	103.00	102.29	102.31	103.00
4th 4¼s '38	103.25	103.27	103.25	103.27	103.26
US 3¾s '56	106.25	106.25	106.25	106.25	106.25
US 4s '54	108.25	108.25	108.25	108.25	108.25
US 4¼s '52	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77¼	77¼
Adriatic El 7s '52	92	91½
Akershus 5s '63	95	94⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	63	63
Antioquia 7s B '45	58⅛	58
Antioquia 7s C '45	57	56
Argentine 5½s '62	85½	85½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90⅝	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91½	91¼
Australia 4½s '57	65	64⅝
Australia 5s '55	72	72
Australia 5s '57	72	71
Austria 7s ct	93¾	92⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105⅜	105¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	87⅞	87
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅛	102⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅝	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111	111
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅝	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	80	80
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅝	107⅝
Bergen (City) 5s rcts '60	96	95½
Berlin 6s '58	68⅝	68⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72½	72½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	73½	73½
Berlin Elec 6s	68⅛	68⅛
Bolivia 7s '68	35	33⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	37	35
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	53	50
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	67	67
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	69½	69
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	69	68½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	85½	85
Bremen 7s '35	93⅝	93⅝
Brisbane 6s rcts	83	83
Brisbane 5s '57	83	83
Brisbane 5s '58	83⅛	83
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68	67⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61	67⅛	67⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	80⅛	80⅛
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s	68⅛	68⅛
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅛	100⅞
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107⅛	107⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	65½	65⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	78½	78½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	79⅛	79¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	79⅛	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	78	78
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	95	95
Chilean Loan 7s	76	76
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101	101
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	61	61
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	62	61
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94	93¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98¾	98⅜
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	97½	97½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98½	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	79⅛	79
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	55	55
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110⅜	110⅜
Danish Mun 8s A '46	107¾	107⅞
Danish Mun 8s B '46	107⅞	107⅞
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅝	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Duke Power 6s '66	103¼	103¼
Dutch El 6s '47	101⅛	101⅛
DutchEl sf 6s '62	101⅝	101½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	82	82
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87	87
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	88	88
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105	105
Frankfort 6½s	73⅛	72⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅛	125⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90⅞	90½
German 7s '49	102¼	101⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	73½	72⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73¾	72⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	78⅜	78⅜
Germ Elec 5s '53	77	76⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	78	78
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	83⅝	83⅝
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	74⅛	72¾
Good Hope ISW 7s '45	93	90
Graz 8s '54	98⅝	98⅝
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Hansa 6s ww	76¾	76¾
Holland Am Line 6s '47	60	60
Helsingfors 6½s	82¼	82¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100¼	100¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	75	75
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	89¾	89¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	84½	84½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96⅝	96¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93	92¾
Karstadt 6s '43	67	66½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	91	90
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	80½	80¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	85½	85½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	84¾	84¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Medellin 6½s '54	51½	51
Meridionale El 7s '57	92¼	92
Mex 4s small A '10	9¾	9¾
Misg Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	65	65
Milan (City 6½s '52	83¾	83¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	52¼	51½
New South Wales 5s '57	65	65
New South Wales 5s '58	64½	64½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	85
Norway Bank 5s '67	100¼	100¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅛	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105
Norway (King 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5s '57	99⅛	98¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	70	69⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89¾	89¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96⅛	96⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101¼	101
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	89¾	89¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅛	104⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	102	102
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	57⅞	57⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¼	103
Peru 6s '60	40	39
Peru 6s '61	39	37⅞
Peru 7s '59	57	56½
Poland 6s '40	67	67
Poland 7s '47	77¾	77½
Poland 8s '50	84	83½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	62	60
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	72	72
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105¼	105¼
Prussia 6½s	75⅞	75⅞
Queensland (State) 6s '47	86⅛	86⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41	98	97⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	77½	77⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	79	78½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	86	85½
Rhine Ruhr 6s	69	69
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	54	53
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	77½	77½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	47	45
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	56⅛	55⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	53⅛	53
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	58	58
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84	83⅝
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90⅛	90⅛
Rumania 7s	75	74⅛
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	86⅛	86⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	101⅛	101⅛
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	82¼	82
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	58⅛	58½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	83	80
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	90	90
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	77	77
Sao Paulo (State) '40	80	79⅝
Saxon Pub Kks 6½s '51	73	73
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	79⅜	79
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅛	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78⅛	75⅛
Siemens 6½s '51	90	89
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	63	63
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104⅛	104⅛
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91½	90⅛

	High	Low
Sydney 5½s '49	75	74
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105⅛	105⅜
Toho El Pow 7s '55	94⅛	94⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90⅛	90⅛
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87⅛	87
Tyrol 7s '52	88½	88½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105⅝	105⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	74⅛	74
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	73	70½
Unterelbe 6s '53	74	74
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	82½	82½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	99½	99½
Uruguay (Rep) '64	82⅛	82⅛
Vienna 6s '52	83⅛	83⅛
Venis 7s	94⅛	94⅛
Warsaw 7s '58	64	63
Westphalia El 6s '53	70⅛	70
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96⅝	96⅝

CHEERFUL ON TRADE OUTLOOK

Mitchell Says Country Is Going Forward—Expects Gradual Recovery

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—In his first public statement concerning business conditions in a year, Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank, said today that "unquestionably this country is going forward."

He said, in his annual message to stockholders who met at noon today, that 1930 was a year of "debt paying on a great scale which necessarily means curtailment of purchases and a check upon enterprise.

"But it also means that when this policy has run its course, new and sustained buying power will appear in all markets. Gradually the new conditions will make themselves felt. A new state of mind also will be developed, more sane and constructive than that which ruled in the boom period.

"This attitude is likely to be reflected in the bond and security markets, even before the industrial recovery is perceptibly under way."

Mr. Mitchell asserted that while at the moment there is little basis for a prediction of speedy recovery, judging by past experience it would seem that "the volume of business has fallen as low as it is likely to do, that replacements may be expected at least to maintain the present level, and that as industries take the measure of conditions with which they have to deal, a general revival of activity will gradually develop."

That was the extent of his prophecy. The rest of his statement touching on the business situation was related to the cause and a comparison with the past, which led him to assert that "the business organization is ready to function more promptly and with greater efficiency than after any other major crisis."

"There is, however," he added, "work to be done to restore the balanced relationships which for the time being have been disturbed."

Discussing the National City, Mr. Mitchell said that the net earnings of $21,336,734, which had been previously announced, "while less than a year ago, the difference can be more than accounted for by the lower interest rates."

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
March	.81⅛	.82	.81⅛	.82	+ ½
May	.83⅛	.84	.83¼	.83⅞	+ ⅝
Corn					
March	.70⅛	.70⅞	.69⅞	.70⅝	+ ⅛
May	.71⅛	.72⅛	.71⅛	.72	+ ⅛
Oats					
March	.33⅛	.34⅛	.33⅞	.34⅛b	
May	.34⅛	.34⅞	.34¼	.34⅞	
Lard					
March	8.70b	8.70b	8.70b	8.70b	
May	8.75	8.90	8.75	8.87	

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.58	.57⅛	.57⅛	.57⅛
July	.59	.58½	.58⅛	.58⅛
October	.59⅛	.59½	.59⅛	.60⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
May	.75¼	.74½	.75	.74½
July	.61⅛	.60½	.61	.60⅞

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	59	62	Lebanon	..	75
Am Union	50	65	Liberty	49	59
Bk of US	1¼	3¼	Manhattan	85	88
Bk Yorktown	..	140	Melrose	98	108
Bryant Pk	20	30	Merchants	90	100
Chase	95¼	98¼	Midtown	9	14
Chat Phnx	76	79	People's	350	450
City	92½	95½	Penn Ex	72	82
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris	8	13
Commercial	295	310	Public	62	65
Fifth Av	2225	2425	Queensboro	..	170
First, N Y	4000	4200	Seward	68	78
Flatbush	125	140	Straus	125	140
Grace	600	..	Textile	50	55
Harriman	1515	1615	Trade Bank	150	160
Industrial	150	170	Yorkville	..	87
Lafayette	24	28			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	195	225	Kings Co	2550	2750
Banca C I	256	266	Law Tit & G	228	238
Banco di S	28	32	M'facturers	45¼	47¼
Bk Eur T	64	84	Midwood	77	90
Bk N Y & T	550	570	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	43	48	New York	152	157
Brooklyn	505	520	Times Sq	..	9
County	32	35	Title Guar	133	138
Empire	58½	61½	Unit States	3050	3250
Fulton	400	450	West T&T	105	120
Guaranty	478	483	Westchester	1000	1100
Irving	35½	37½			

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	259	264	Peoples Tr	360	370
Harris T&S	535	575	Un Chi Bk n	160	165
Northern	490	495			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	396	401	Nat Bk Rep	73	75
First Nat	512	524	Straus Nat	220	235
Foreman	419	422			

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT

Puget Sound Power & Light Company has coming due on Feb. 1 next $4,425,500 first and refunding, series B, 5 per cent bonds. To provide funds for the payment of these bonds and to discharge obligations incurred for plant additions, for further additions to plant and for other corporate purposes, the company has created an issue of $9,000,000 one-year 4½ per cent secured gold notes. These notes are being offered at 99¾, to yield over 4.75 per cent, by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Lee, Higginson & Co., Chase Securities Corporation, Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. and Estabrook & Co.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57¾. De Beers was 3⅛. Rand Mines 2⅛. Bar silver was 14 1/16d. an ounce. Money was 1⅝ per cent. Discount rates on short and three months' bills were 2⅛@2 1/16 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCE BANK

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Alanson B. Houghton, chairman of the executive committee of the Corning Glass Works and former United States Ambassador to Germany and later to England, has been elected a director of the International Acceptance Bank.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT

Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., and Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering at 99 and interest, yielding about 5.07 per cent, an additional issue of $4,000,000 first and refunding mortgage gold bonds 5 per cent series, due 1956, of the Texas Power & Light Company.

NEW ISSUE

$50,000,000

International Match Corporation

Ten-Year 5% Convertible Gold Debentures

Dated January 15, 1931 — Due January 15, 1941

Principal and interest payable at offices of Lee, Higginson & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago. Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%. Present Connecticut and Pennsylvania 4 mills and Maryland 4½ mills Personal Property Taxes and Massachusetts Income Tax up to 6% refundable under terms of Trust Agreement. Callable on 30 days' notice, as a whole at any time or in part on any interest date, at 102½ and accrued interest.

Convertible, at option of holder, at any time, into 12½ shares of Participating Preference Stock of the Corporation per $1000 principal amount of Debentures. In event of call for redemption of Debentures, the conversion privilege will terminate on the redemption date.

Sinking Fund sufficient to retire approximately $9,000,000 principal amount by maturity.

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

Capitalization

(to be outstanding upon completion of present financing)

Funded Debt:	Ten-Year 5% Convertible Gold Debentures, due January 15, 1941 (this issue)	$50,000,000
	Twenty-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, due November 1, 1947	48,241,000
Capital Stock:	Participating Preference Stock, par value $35 per share: authorized 2,500,000 shares; reserved for conversion of Debentures, 625,000 shares; issued and outstanding	1,350,000 shares
	Common Stock, no par value: authorized 1,450,000 shares; issued and outstanding	1,000,000 shares

From his letter, Ivar Kreuger, Esq., President, further summarizes as follows:

INTERNATIONAL MATCH CORPORATION, incorporated 1923 in Delaware, controls companies owning 120 match manufacturing plants in various European and other countries. It is in turn controlled by Swedish Match Company through ownership of substantially all of its common stock. These two companies and their subsidiaries have more than 250 plants in 43 different countries and comprise by far the largest match manufacturing and distributing organization in the world.

An important part of the business is carried on under government-granted concessions for the exclusive right to manufacture and/or sell matches in various countries. Concessions of this character have been obtained in Danzig, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Roumania and Turkey and several South American and other countries, and special agreements have been made with France and Germany. Acquisition of such concessions is facilitated by the companies' ability to offer financial assistance, in the form of loans, to the governments concerned.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The Corporation has recently concluded with the Republic of Poland an agreement (subject to ratification by parliament) for the purpose of broadening the terms of the concession granted in 1925 and extending its life 20 years, to 1965. As a consequence of the extension of the concession, International Match Corporation will make important new investments in the match industry and related industries of Poland. The Corporation also proposes to purchase certain German, Turkish and other Government Bonds incident to the acquisition of concessions in those countries. In Turkey new match factories are being established and in the match industry in Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Colombia and other countries new investments are being made and present holdings increased.

The proceeds of this issue will provide funds for the acquisition of these new assets and the further development of the Corporation's business.

ASSETS: Based on the December 31, 1929 consolidated balance sheet of International Match Corporation and constituent companies, total net assets, after deducting all liabilities other than funded debt and including the proceeds of this issue, amount to more than $240,000,000, or over 240% of total present funded debt of $98,241,000, including this issue.

EARNINGS: Consolidated net earnings of the Corporation and its constituent companies, after depreciation, available for interest, for the 4 years ended December 31, 1929 averaged $20,124,377, or 4.09 times the $4,912,050 annual interest requirement on total present funded debt including this issue. For the year 1929 alone, such net earnings were $24,135,266, or 4.91 times this requirement.

Except in isolated cases, the match industry has not suffered from the current general business depression and the consumption of matches during the past year has maintained practically the same rate of increase as in previous years. While final figures for the year are not yet available, results of operations indicate that net earnings of the Corporation for 1930 will be somewhat in excess of those for 1929.

Earnings comprise, chiefly, income from the manufacture and sale of matches and interest and profits on investments and advances made in connection with match concessions.

PARTICIPATING PREFERENCE STOCK, into which these Debentures will be convertible, is of $35 par value, non-callable, and preferred as to assets up to $40 per share, participating with Common Stock in any distribution of assets after latter has received $40 per share. It is preferred as to cumulative dividends at the rate of $2.60 per share per annum and participates at least equally with Common Stock, share for share, after latter has received $2.60 per share. Dividends on both classes are at present being paid at rate of $4 per share per annum.

Application will be made to list these Debentures on the New York Stock Exchange

Price 96 and accrued interest, yielding over 5½%

Debentures offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to action by stockholders

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Guaranty Company of New York — The National City Company

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. — Dillon, Read & Co.

Clark, Dodge & Co. — The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh

Bankers Company of New York

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

70 Federal St., Boston

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
4 Aero Underwrit	8	7¾	7¾
3 Affiliated Prod	14	14	14
1 Agfa Ansco	10	10	10
†75 Alum Co Am	146¼	146¼	146¼
3 Alum Ltd A war	32½	32½	32½
11 Am Capital B	5	5	5
3 Am Cities P&L B	6½	6½	6½
6 Am Com Pow A	12⅞	12½	12⅞
6 Am Cyan B	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Am Dept St	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 Am Equities	5½	5¼	5¼
2 Am & Fgn Pw war	17	17	17
7 Am Gas & El	75½	75	75
1 Am Invest B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Am Light & Trac	44½	44½	44½
20 Am Sup Power	10½	10⅜	10½
3 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
2 Appalach Gas	6⅝	6½	6⅛
1 Ark Nat Gas	5½	5½	5½
3 Ark Nat Gas A	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1 Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100 †Armstrong Ck	26½	26¼	26½
10 Asso El Ind Ltd	5	4⅞	4⅞
3 Asso Gas & El	20¼	20	20¼
1 Asso G & E Al ctfs	20½	20½	20½
27 Asso Gas & El A	21½	21	21
2 Asso Gas & El war	½	½	½
14 Atl Fr & Sug	¼	¼	¼
2 Atlas Ply	10⅞	10¾	10¾
6 Autom Vot Mch	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6 Aut V M cv pr pt	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
B			
1 Bahia Corp	2	2	2
25 †Bell Tel Pen pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
50 †Bigelow Sanford	28	28	28
5 Braz Tr & Lt	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
2 British Celanese	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25 †Bunk Hill & Sul	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
C			
2 Can Marc Wireless	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Carnation Co	24	24	24
8 Cent Pub Serv A	17⅛	17	17
2 Chatr Ph Al nv	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Chic Nipple A	1	1	1
36 Cities Service	17	16⅞	16⅞
2 Cit Serv B pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Colomb Syn	7-16	7-16	7-16
3 Colon Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Colum Pict vtc	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
9 Comwlth Edison rts	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
41 Comwlth & So war	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
1 Commun Wat Wks	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Cons G&E Balt	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
2 Cons Ret St	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†Cont Shares cvt pf	52	52	52
8 Cord Corp	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1 Corroon & Rey	3½	3½	3½
1 Cosden Oil	2½	2½	2½
5 Creole Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11 Cresson Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Crocker & Wheel	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Crosse & Blackwell pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
5 Cuban Cane war	⅛	⅛	⅛
17 Curtiss Wright war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Cusi Mex Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
D			
3 De Forest	3	3⅛	3⅛
2 Derby Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Dubilier Cond	3½	3½	3½
†25 Duke Power	125	125	125
5 Duquesne Gas	4	4	4
1 Durant Mot	1½	1⅛	1⅛
E			
1 East States Pow B	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Eastern Util A	4	4	4
65 El Bond & Sh	42¾	42¼	42½
1 El Bond & Sh pf	103	103	103
1 El Pow Assoc	14	14	14
3 El Pow Asoc A	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Emp Pub Serv A	7	7	7
F			
5 Fabrics Finish	½	⅜	½
1 Fansteel	5	5	5
9 Fiat rcts	11⅛	11	11
†50 Fire Assoc Phila	19½	19½	19½
31 Ford Mot Ltd	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
G			
1 Gen Bak cod	⅝	⅝	⅝
42 Gen Bak	¾	⅝	¾
13 Gen Bak pf	30½	30	30
6 Gen Bak N Y new	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Gen Cap Corp	32	32	32
37 Gen Elec Ltd rct	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
†100 Gen Gas&El cv pf B	61	60	60
2 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	24	23⅞	24
1 Glen Alden Coal	59¾	59⅜	59¾
6 Golden Center Min	1⅛	1	1⅛
48 Goldman Sachs	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
†20 Gt Atl & Pac nv	186	186	186
1 Guenther Rud	18	18	18
10 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	71	70⅛	70⅛
H			
7 Humble Oil	60½	60½	60½
1 Hudson Bay M & S	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	17½	17½	17½
5 Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
21 Internat Pet	15	14⅞	14⅞
1 Inter Super Pow	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Inter Util B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Irving Air Ch war	1⅛	1¼	1¼
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	1-16	1-16	1-16
L			
1 Lefcourt Realty	10	10	10
1 Lefc Realty pf	20½	20½	20½
7 Loew's war	2	2	2
M			
1 Mavis Bott	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Mead Johnson	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1 Metal & Min	½	½	½
17 Mid St Pet A vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Mid St Pet B vtc	1⅛	1¼	1¼
2 Mid West Util	20⅛	20	20
14 Mo Kans Pipe L	5⅝	5½	5½
4 Mo Kans P L B vtc	⅝	¼	⅝
N			
1 Nat Bond & Sh	29	29	29
1 Nat Short T Sec A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
†25 Nelsner pf	75	75	75

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Virginia Public Service Co.

First Mortgage and Refunding 5% Bonds

Due December 1, 1950

Serves 241 communities in Virginia and West Virginia, including Newport News, Hampton, and environs.

Over 93% of net earnings from electricity and gas.

Net, for year ended October 31, 1930, 2¼ times annual mortgage bond interest requirements.

Price 90.00 and interest, to yield 5.85%

Descriptive circular on request

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Incorporated Founded 1876

200 Devonshire Street, Boston

New York — Philadelphia — Chicago — Grand Rapids — San Francisco — Los Angeles — London

ODDS LEAD SALES IN FALL RIVER TRADING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 13—Narrow and wide odds were the most active lines last week in the local cloth market. Standard goods were but little in demand. Plain and fancy marquisettes figured appreciably in the week's sales total.

Local brokers handled considerable fine goods orders, but it is reported that there has been direct selling of voiles, pongees and wide constructions. Production was slightly increased here this week.

Today's quotations on standard printcloths are as follows 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5¼c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4⅞c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¼c.

North American Trust Shares

Available through

JOHN G. PATTON

Wilson Bldg. Camden, N. J.

Telephone Camden 7988

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER

An additional issue of $7,000,000 the Tennessee Electric Power Company first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, 5 per cent series due 1956 is placed on the market today by Bonbright & Co., Inc. The bonds are priced at 99 and accrued interest, to yield over 5.05 per cent.

New York Curb

(Continued from Page 13)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:00
1 Newmont Min	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
†25 N Y Tel 6½% pf ...	114½	114½	114½
5 Niag Hud Pow	10⅝	10½	10½
2 Niag Hud P B war ..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Niag Shares Md	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Nipissing Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Nor Am Avia A war..	1¼	1¼	1¼
O			
1 Ohio Cop	¼	⅛	⅛
1 Pac G & E 1 pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Pac G&E rts	2	1⅞	1⅞
5 Pennroad Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Peo Lt Pow A	23	23	23
1 Pie Bak of Am A...	31	31	31
1 Pitney Bowes	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
150 Pitts Lake Erie Ry.	107	107	107
1 Prod Roy	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Prudential Invest ...	9¾	9½	9½
1 Pub S of No Ill rts..	20¾	20¾	20¾
†*1 Pub S of N I no par.	223	223	223
*†8 P S of N I $100 par.	223	223	223
R			
2 Railroad Sh	4	4	4
3 Reliance Int'l A	3¾	3½	3¾
3 Reliance Int'l B....	¾	¾	¾
1 Reynolds Invest	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Rich Oil Cal pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Ruberoid Co	37¾	37½	37¾
S			
10 St Anthony Gold ...	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 St Regis Paper.......	14½	14¼	14½
1 Salt-Creek Cons	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Salt-Creek Prod	7½	7½	7½
2 Saxet Co	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Schul Un 5c-$1 St....	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Schul Un 5s-$1 St pf.	3	3	3
1 Selected Indust	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Sel Ind full pd	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1 Selfridge Prov	2	2	2
1 Shenandoah pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1 South Cal Ed B pf...	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1 Southland Royalty ...	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Southwest Gas Ut....	4	4	4
31 Stand Oil Ind........	36⅞	36⅜	36½
13 St Oil Ky	22	21⅞	21⅞
1 St Oil Neb	36	36	36
1 St Oil of Ohmio......	54	54	54
2 Stutz Mot Am........	19½	19⅜	19½
†25 Sullivan Mch.........	20	20	20
3 Sunray Oil...........	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
T			
2 Tampa El............	50⅞	50½	50½
1 Teck Hugh Gold......	6½	6½	6½
2 Thatcher Sec.........	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Transcont Air Tr.....	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
U			
2 United Corp war......	8⅛	8	8
2 United Dry Dock......	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
18 Unit Founders........	8½	8⅜	8⅜
36 United Gas..........	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
2 United Gas pf........	90	90	90
5 Un Lt & Power A.....	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Un Lt & Pow cv pf....	95	95	95
2 U S Elec Pow.........	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6 United Stores vtc.....	1⅝	1½	1½
1 Util Pow & Lt........	9¾	9¾	9¾
V			
11 Vacuum Oil...........	58½	57¾	58½
3 Venezuelan Pet.......	1¼	1¼	1¼
W			
1 West Va C & C.......	⅞	⅞	⅞
DOMESTIC BONDS			
2 Ala Pow 4½s '67	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 Alumin Co 5s '52	104⅛	104	104
2 Am C'wlth Pow 6s '40	80½	80⅛	80⅛
31 Am G & E 5s 2028 ...	98¾	98½	98½
3 Am G & Pow 6s '39 ..	90	90	90
12 Am Pow&L 6s 2016...	105	104½	104½
2 Am Roll M 5s '48	96	96	96
1 Am Seat 6s '36	58	58	58
5 Appalach Gas 6s '45..	74¾	74¼	74¼
2 Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	62	61⅞	62
1 Appalach Pow 5s '56..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Ark Pow&Lt 5s '56 ...	98¼	98	98
6 Asso Elec 4½s '53	89	88¾	89
1 Asso G&E 5½s '38 ...	76	76	76
8 Asso G&E 5s '50	74½	73⅝	74½
30 Asso G&E 5s '68	78	77¼	77¼
15 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C .	68⅛	68	68
5 Assoc Tel Ut 5½s '44C	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A.	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Caro P&L 5s '56	102	101¼	101¼
20 Caterp Trac 5s '35	99¼	99	99
11 Cent St El 5½s '54 ..	69⅞	69½	69½
19 Cent St El 5s '48	62	61½	62
2 Chic Dist El 4½s '70A	91	91	91
2 Chic Dist El 5½s '35B.	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Cin St Car 5½s '52 A.	90	90	90
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	74½	74½	74½
502 Cities Ser 5s '50	75¾	75½	75⅝
5 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42.	82	82	82
10 Cities Ser Pow 5½s'52	81½	81½	81½
3 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57 D	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Comwlth Ed 4½s '60 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
28 Consum Pow 4½s '58..	101	101	101
11 Cont G&E 5s '58 A.....	82⅞	82½	82⅞
5 Crane Co 5s '40......	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 Crucible Steel 5s '40..	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Det C Gas 5s '50 B....	101	100⅞	101
6 Duquesne Gas 6s '45..	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 East Util Inv 5s '54 A.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
12 Elec P&L 5s 2030.....	86¾	86¼	86¼
1 Empire O & R 5½s '42	80	80	80
1 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54..	85	85	85
2 Gatin Pow 6s '41 B....	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
26 Geo Pow 5s '67........	100⅛	99¾	100
21 Gillette 5s '40.........	89⅞	89½	89½
1 Grand Trunk 6½s '36.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47.....	103½	103½	103½
3 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A....	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Hood Rub 7s '36........	78½	78½	78½
2 Hood Rub 5½s '36......	61	61	61
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s'54 B.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12 Ind P&L 5s '57 A.....	101	100¾	100¾
17 Insull Ut Inv 6s '40 B.	88⅞	87¾	87¾
9 Int Pow Sc 7s '57 E..	95	95	95
1 Int Pow 5s '51..........	84	84	84
2 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57.	93	92⅝	93
2 Kansas Pow 5s A '47.	95	95	95
3 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Kop Gas. & C 5s '47.	100	100	100
14 Louis P&L 5s '57.....	97¾	97¼	97¼
20 Mass Gas 5s '55......	99⅞	99½	99½
1 Mid West Ut 5s '33..	97	97	97
24 Milw El Ry & Lt 5s'71.	100	100	100
2 Minn G Lt 4½s '50..	91	91	91
4 Minn P&L 4½s '78...	93½	93½	93½
17 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A..	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B....	89	89	89
2 N Eng G &E 5s '50.....	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
9 N E Gas&El 5s '48....	90⅜	90	90
34 N Y Pow & Lt 4½s'67	96	95¾	95¾
14 Nor I P Serv 4½s'70E	91⅝	91½	91½
34 Ohio Edison 5s'60....	100¼	99¾	99¾
13 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D..	97	96¾	96¾
5 Okla G&E 5s '50	100	100	100
65 Pac Gas&El 4½s '57 E	98	98	98
47 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F.	98	98	98
1 Pac Invest 5s '48 A xw	75½	75½	75½
9 Pac P&L 5s '55........	97½	97½	97½
2 Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	84¾	84	84¾
11 Penn O P&Lt 5½s'54A.	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Penn P&Lt 5s '52 B..	102	102	102
5 Penn P&L 5s '53 D....	103	103	103
4 Penn Tel Corp 5s C '60	96½	96½	96½
11 Peop Lt&P 5s '79 ww.	65	65	65
2 Phila El Pow 5½s '72.	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Piedmont El 6½s '60 A	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Portland G El 4½s '60	88	88	88
7 Potomac Edis 5s '56 E.	100¼	100	100¼
6 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s '80E	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49.	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Pug So P & L 5s '50 C	97	97	97
5 Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	65	64½	64½
1 St L Gas&Coke 6s '47.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Saxet Corp 6s '45 A.	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Servel Lnc 5s '48.....	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
10 Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
24 Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	94¼	93⅝	94¼
13 S E P&L 6s 2025 A xw.	103½	103½	103½
5 South Cal Ed 5s '51..	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9 So Cal Gas 5s '37.....	93	93	93
6 So Nat Gas 6s '44.....	78½	78	78
2 So'west G&E 5s '57 A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6 So'west N G 6s '45..	64½	64	64
4 So'west P&L 6s2022 A..	103⅜	103¼	103¼
4 Stand G&E 6s '35....	101	101	101
6 Stand G&E 6s '51......	100	100	100
3 Stand G&E 6s '66......	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Stand P&L 6s '57......	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Swift & Co 5s '40.......	100	100	100
5 Swift & Co 5s '44.......	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
9 Tex City Gas 5s '48....	69½	69⅜	69⅜
39 Tex El Serv 5s '60.....	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
1 Tex Gas Util 6s '45....	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
16 Tex P&L 5s '56.........	99⅛	99	99
6 Tri Util 5s '79.........	62⅝	62½	62½
25 Union Gulf C 5s '50..	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52..	85¾	85½	85½
12 Un Lt & Pow 6s '75..	93	92½	93
5 US Rub 6½s '31.......	100	100	100
1 Unit Lt&Pw 5½s '59..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 US Rub 6s '33.........	88	88	88
10 Van Sweingen 6s '35..	82¼	82⅛	82¼
6 Virg P S 5½s A '46.....	95¼	94¾	94¾
1 Ward Baking 6s '37...	100	100	100
10 Wash Wat Pwr 5s '60.	102¾	102¾	102¾
FOREIGN BONDS			
5 Agri Mtg Bks 7s '46....	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1 Buen Aires Prv 7½s '47	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Canada 4s '60..........	93½	93½	93½
1 Cauca Val 7s '48.......	51	51	51
2 Danzig Port 6½s '52..	69½	69½	69½
1 Find Ind Bk 7s '44.....	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 Finland R M Bk 6s '61	79	78¼	78¼
10 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A xw.	60	59⅝	59⅝
1 Maranhao Brazil 7s '58	44½	44½	44½
1 Medellin Col 7s '51...	71	71	71
1 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51..	58	58	58
4 Newfoundland 5s '52..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Nippon El Pow 6½s '53	85½	85½	85½
2 Rio de Janeiro 6½s '59	48	48	48
10 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	76⅝	76	76
1 Sauda Falls 5s '55 A.	103	103	103
1 Saxon Pb Wks 5s '32	92	92	92
2 Stinnes 7s '36 xw....	70	70	70

*Ex-dividend.

COPPER STOCKS DECLINE

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Stocks of refined copper in North and South America declined 3657 tons in December to 367,175 short tons as of Jan. 1, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. The total, however, was larger than the 364,930 tons on hand Nov. 1 last. Stocks of Blister Copper, including copper in process, dropped 5732 tons in December to 218,799 tons as of Jan. 1, the lowest point reached in several years.

$1,500,000 WATCH ORDER

The New Haven Clock Company has shipped a $1,500,000 watch order for the William Wrigley Jr. Co. of Chicago. It was described as the largest order in the history of the watch-making industry.

General Classified

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE HOMESTEAD offers cultured home life combined with progressive educational methods; moderate rates include fencing, archery, drama, horseback riding, winter sports. Address MRS. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMEN to sell well-known Desk Stapling Machine and Staples; indispensable to large and small banks, institutions and business concerns. Age and previous experience unimportant, if you are willing to work hard all day. The men who will follow our directions will receive plenty of coöperation and should make large earnings weekly. Strictly commission, no drawing account. Applicant must pay for samples, or furnish bond to cover their value. HOGE MFG. CO., 23 East 21st St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMBITIOUS women can earn 80c an hour; part or full time; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; commission basis; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. Write JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33-3, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HIDDEKEL HALL—35 acres, 8 buildings, 125 rooms; a home for Christian Scientists, designed for service to meet the individual need, including those working out the problem of mental inharmony. MRS. EDITH B. McCLURE, telephone Overland 365, 74th and Santa Fe Trail, Overland Park, Kansas.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study: 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL engineer, wide experience in transmission and distribution work, public utility and industrial, supervisory design and construction, overhead and underground; available Feb. 1; willing to go abroad. Address: ENGINEER, 511 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

TO LET—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Well located furnished home next to Miami Christian Science church edifice; 9 rooms, including 4 bedrooms and study; servants' quarters equipped for housekeeping; 2-car garage; seasonal rental $1200. OWNER, 1837 N. E. 2nd Court.

SAN FRANCISCO—Detached modern bungalow, 6 rooms furnished; furnace, instantaneous water heater; 2-car garage; $90. Box S-13, Room 1103, 625 Market Street. Kearny 6624.

Local Classified

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ACCOMPANISTS

RUTH HELEN TAYLOR
Accompanist—$1.50 an hour
27 West 82nd, New York City SU. 7-8259

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—3-room kitchenette suite overlooking Fenway; rent reasonable. 204 Hemenway St.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

NEW YORK CITY, Fifth Ave. (Lower)—4 rooms, housekeeping; furnished optional. Tel. Stuyvesant 9-2425 after 10 a. m.

BOOKS

"WHAT MRS. EDDY SAID TO ARTHUR BRISBANE"—$2.50
Also old and rare books
M. WRIGHT CREAMER
60 EAST 90TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

DRESSMAKING

AFTERNOON, evening gowns made to order, also remodeling. 2114 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apt. 1.

EXPERIENCED dressmaker, fitter, by the day. Box W-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 2234

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2601

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references
2382 7th Ave. New York Audubon 3886

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 6389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-2 daily, except Saturday.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CONCERT singer will exchange lesson for secretarial work evenings. Cathedral 8-1856, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman as companion to assist light housekeeping. Box S-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under managment of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 680 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO. N Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp 2907, Uni 3798-W

OFFICES TO LET

½ three-room office
31 MILK STREET

Private office and one half of outer office with half time of secretary. Reasonable cost. Refer to Sleeper & Dunlop, 31 Milk Street, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Half of practitioner's double office, all or part time, including evenings. 33 W. 42nd (Room 928). Penna. 6-0011.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 794.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike; helpful for rest, study and refreshment; wholesome food; in view of ocean and boardwalk. Tel. 163-J.

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT BONDS

A banking group comprised of Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., W. C. Langley & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., First National Old Colony Corporation, Tucker, Anthony & Co., and John Nickerson & Co. is making public offering of an additional issue of $3,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds of the Arkansas Power & Light Co. These bonds, which are dated Oct. 1, 1926 and due October 1, 1956, are priced at 98 and interest, yielding 5.14 per cent.

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PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING MARCEL RIOU, 2083 44th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

REAL ESTATE

WINCHESTER, MASS.—$9000; central; beautifully located; single house zone; 9 rooms, 2 fireplaces, garage; some inside renovating needed. Tel. OWNER, Winchester 0994.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WOULD like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; reasonable. Box M-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $30 weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 35c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
604 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9840

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Pleasant rooms, well heated; quiet atmosphere. MRS. PARK, 34 S. Del. Avenue.

BOSTON, 46 Westland Ave., Suite 42—Two pleasant, warm rooms; real home; continuous hot water; $4 and $5; elevator service.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive, cheerful rooms in well managed home; convenient for business people. Tupper 9257.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 W. 113th St., Apt. 83—Attractive, sunny, large, homelike, southern-western exposure; refined; single $8 and $10, double $13; business people, students; high-class building; service.

NEW YORK CITY, West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7-7897.

NEW YORK CITY, 115th St., 601 W. (41)—Exceptionally attractive south front, single-double; also single with bath; homelike; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY—Two single rooms, next bath, $9 and $10, running water; southern family. Apt. 53, 606 W. 116th St.

NEW YORK CITY, 510 West 112th, Apt. 71—Two delightful, sunny rooms, private home, $8 and $9. Cathedral 8209.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-VALET (colored); 10 years' driving experience; city or country. HARRY OWENS, 2488 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Edgecombe 1227.

EXPERIENCED salesman residing in suburb of Boston would like to represent manufacturer that would appreciate a conscientious worker; have been covering New England states contacting wholesale and retail grocery trade; can adapt myself to any line; references. G-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOTEL manager, thoroughly experienced all departments, now employed, desires new connection with opportunity for expansion; service available March 1st; prepared to invest reasonable sum if necessary. Box L-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT of building or apartment house by experienced handy man. JOHN VANDER WIELEN, 52 Toledo St., Elmhurst, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN with background desires position as companion, Christian Scientist preferred; reading aloud or secretarial; day-hour-week; references. Phone TRafalgar 7-0239. Box L-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED stenographer and bookkeeper desires position wherever reliable service is required. R. C. VAN DER VOORT, 465 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant desires position in gentleman's home; experience and unquestionable references. G-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Experienced maid, colored, desires part time housework or office cleaning. Tel. Wilinghast 5-8350. PHIPPS.

YOUNG colored girl, 22, desires position, with Christian Scientists preferred. L. BURRELL, 302 Vernon Street, Media, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables. Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

LONDON

(To Help You)

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Metcalf 8518.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
The January Clearance Sales, together with Special Promotions, make shopping here worthwhile.

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

Chas. Chapman Co.
Loose Leaf Forms and Binders
Office Supplies—Printing
Magazine Binding
91 Dundas St. Met. 370

COWAN HARDWARE
Limited
Our Designs in Cut Glass, Mirrors, Silverware and Cutlery are inviting.
A Pleasure to Serve Motorists from Sarnia, Windsor, Chatham to Toronto
"The large store with the large stock"
125-7 Dundas St., also Market Entrance
Phone Met. 3461
Nights etc., H. Crummer, Met. 5853

Ford and Lincoln
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Black-Capped Chickadee

FEW birds are more generally known throughout North America than is the gay little chickadee. Its friendly, fearless disposition has won for it a place in the affections of children and adults alike; and those who feed the birds in winter will testify that it is no uncommon thing to have one of these trustful little fellows alight quite within reach—even upon one's hand—when food is offered.

This chickadee, as its name indicates, has a black cap; it also displays a chin and throat of the same dark shade. Male, female, and young appear alike, all having slate-colored wings, olive-gray backs and ashy breasts. This rather drab coloring is relieved by bright buffy sides and lavender-gray feet and legs. They rather resemble canaries in size, and gather in small flocks to wander about in search of food during the cold weather.

In April two birds seek a nesting site, preferring cavities in trees; and although their beaks are tiny, they are able to excavate soft wood for themselves. On occasion they will accept a bird house if the entrance is small and the position to their liking. Eight or more speckled white eggs form the setting, which hatch in less then two weeks. The male assists in nest building, in incubating and in caring for the young. These birds seem not to have any bad habits, but are altogether worthy of our esteem.

At all times of day this modestly colored bird calls its name, "Chickadees, chick-a-dee-dee-dee-dee-dee!" Only occasionally in cold weather is the distinctive whistle heard, but late in March the male bird vocalizes most of the time. By sunrise it begins, and the writer once counted 50 repetitions of those familiar high-pitched notes in less than a minute. Then, after a slight pause the singer dropped a tone and repeated his two-syllable whistled chant indefinitely.

One of the happiest events of the summer is when a pair of chickadees bring their brood of fluffy birdlings to the garden and teach them to sing. At first about all the little ones can sing is, "Tee-a-day, day; tee-a-day, day, day!" Later they try to whistle, "Fee-wee, fee-wee!" each in a different key and rhythm, until the trees seem to tinkle with their tiny tunes.

These birds belong to the titmouse family, of which there are about 15 species in North America, and many more in the Old World.

A Quotation for Today

BEFORE you give way to anger, try to find a reason for not being angry.—BACON.

In Lighter Vein

The Investor

Sam, the chore man, returned from the city with a scarfpin that contained a "diamond" of no usual size. It was the pride of his heart and the envy of his village companions. He treated all inquiries from them as to its value and its authenticity with high scorn.

His employer, after a week of basking in its radiance, asked Sam about its history.

"Sam," he said, "is it a real diamond?"

"Well," said Sam, "if it ain't, I've been skun out of a half dollar."—*New Outlook.*

Proof!

Mistress (in drawing-room, to friends): "Yes, my maid can be relied upon not to meddle with my personal things—" (as maid enters)—"Mary, go and fetch me the letter from my dressing table."

Maid: "Yes, ma'am. The one about your brother's wedding or the one about the charity bazaar?"—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

By His Pen

"How does that young man live?"

"By his pen."

"Does he write much?"

"Only letters home."—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

Tinned Stuff

"My wife can't cook a thing."

"Mine's a canny housekeeper, too."

A Word a Day

Ensue

This verb is used transitively (with an object) in the sense of "to pursue, to strive to overtake," as, "Seek peace, and ensue it"; and intransitively (without an object) to mean "to come afterward, to result," as, "The speech ended but no applause ensued."

The derivation is from the Latin *insequi*, "to follow upon," compounded of *in*, "in or upon," and *sequi*, "to follow."

En-sue' is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *end*, *ue* as *u* in *use* (avoid the *oo* sound).

"Prohibition and its ensuing good effects may be ridiculed, but not deservedly."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sacrifice

(Portland News)

Portland, Ore.

IF YOUR faith in human nature is flagging, read this and see if there isn't still a little hope for the human race. It actually happened Saturday in Portland.

A middle-aged man entered a small east side factory and sought out the boss. He wanted a job—had to have it.

"I'm sorry," said the boss. "I haven't a job left."

"I have a wife and six kids," the applicant pleaded, almost hopelessly, "and I have to have work to support them. They're hungry."

The owner considered again, but couldn't think of a job. The man turned away, downcast.

Unnoticed, a 23-year-old youth, employed at the factory, had been listening.

"Boss," he said, "give him my job." The others stared blankly.

"I'm young, single, and I have a few dollars saved up. I can get by. This man has kids to look out for. He gets my job."

Just after the transfer was effected, the noon whistle blew. The youth and the father sat down together to eat their lunches.

The new worker's lunch bag contained only the skins of boiled potatoes!

He also shared the youth's lunch.

The names? The youth asked that they be withheld.

The Children's Corner

A Garden for Matilda

"THERE, Matilda, darling, it's all ready for you." Barbara picked up her doll child, and showed her the new house, which she and Daddy had had such fun in making.

"It's called 'Yellow Gables,' and I do hope you'll like it," she said anxiously.

Matilda smiled her usual pleasant smile, which seemed to say that she was sure she'd love her house.

But to Barbara there suddenly seemed to be something missing, and as she looked at the tree waving in the autumn wind outside the playroom window she knew what it was.

"Why, Matilda, we've forgotten all about the garden!" she exclaimed.

That, of course, was a very serious thing. And it was no use asking the big garden from outside to squeeze in and sit down, because it simply couldn't. But they knew that a little garden somewhere must be longing to come and live with Matilda, and they tried hard to think where they would find it.

All at once, Barbara clapped her hands. "Matilda, I know," she laughed.

Then she whispered something to her doll child, and the bright fire heard, and crackled with interest.

Presently, Barbara took the smallest flower pot you ever saw (only two inches big) and filled it with loam. And then she split open a berry, taken from a winter cherry, and put the wee seeds to bed in the baby flower pot.

"I'm sure they'll be happy there," she told Matilda. "And when it's grown up that will be just the right size of garden to come and live with you."

After that early each morning, Daddy, Barbara and Matilda looked at the tiny flower pot garden, and late each evening they talked to it before going to bed.

But many, many days slipped by, and there was no sign of that baby garden growing up. In fact, it seemed to have pulled the clothes round it, and said, "B-r-r-r—it's cold—I'll sleep till winter dances away!"

So at last Barbara said, "We won't bother to look today, Matilda dear—it's not growing yet." And though she still went on smiling, her doll child felt very disappointed.

Well, that evening Barbara came home from school with some arithmetic to do. And Matilda sat on the table and watched—thinking how clever her mother was. But those sums were most impish, and every time Barbara pounced toward an answer it just chuckled and hid away.

So in the end she put down her pencil and said, "Matilda, I simply can't do them."

She glanced up, but her doll child was staring at the window sill. And when Barbara looked, there plain as plain, she could see that something was happening to the baby garden.

Immediately, she called Daddy, and they all got very excited. For, though no green was showing, right in the middle of the loam was a bulge, where a pebble tried to push its nose through into the fresh air.

"It must have been mixed up with the garden by mistake. Funny we didn't see it before," said Daddy as he lifted it off. "Why," he cried, "it's heavier than a hundred of those baby seeds. No wonder they couldn't grow."

And then they had a delightful surprise. For, right under where the pebble had been was a tiny, green shoot, as fine as a hair.

"So," said Daddy softly, "all the time those baby things seemed asleep they have been pushing and pushing that pebble mountain to the top, and out of the way."

"Really," answered Barbara, thoughtfully. "How clever!"

She and Daddy agreed that that must be harder than the hardest of sums. So she went back to hers, and found that now the answers were racing to meet her.

From that minute, the baby garden grew and grew, and in no time it was in Matilda's house, where she sat and talked to it when Barbara was at school. And in the evening Barbara would visit "Yellow Gables" and whisper, "Little garden, I shall never forget the lesson you taught me about trying. Thank you!"

The Adventures of Waddles

1.
SAID GANDER JIM AS HE DREW NIGH, "COME QUICK! TWO SUNS ARE IN THE SKY!"
2.
"HOW STRANGE!" SAID I. "CAN IT BE TRUE, INSTEAD OF ONE SUN WE HAVE TWO?"
3.
HERE GRANDPA BRANT SAID, "AIR, ICE COLD, MAKES THE REFLECTION YOU BEHOLD."
4.
SO, THANKS TO GRANDPA, WE SEE NOW JUST WHY A SUN-DOG COMES, AND HOW.

Birds and Beasts Puzzle

The names of three birds and three animals are hidden away. The words as shown are each made up of half of the name of a bird and half of the name of an animal. Can you rearrange them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Sports Puzzle:

Archery, Cricket, Bowling, Fives.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

What Germany Seeks

SO MANY unauthorized statements are made concerning Germany's policy — statements that are often alarming and extravagant — that it may be useful to turn to an authoritative statement, namely, the considered declaration of Chancellor Bruening, as made recently to a representative of the French journal Le Petit Parisien.

The supreme purpose of the German nation, he says, is to recover national liberty, an equality of moral and material rights with other nations. But this is to be done by peaceful methods and by the repudiation of all adventure. German policy is based on the loyal execution of international treaties—though this does not imply that such treaties should not be changed.

France is assured that it is the German desire to develop pacific relations and to solve problems by a common accord. The September elections do not denote the smallest menace of war, but they indicate the resolve of a people, profoundly depressed, but nevertheless conscious of its strength, to prepare its national future.

The French seem to believe that Germany should express gratitude for the generous withdrawal of troops from Rhineland and for the acceptance of the Young plan, which further reduces German reparation payments. But the Germans fail to see any generosity, and therefore they fail to show any gratitude. Dr. Bruening asserts that the French even now do not understand the gravity of the German economic crisis —so grave that the reduction of reparation charges is more than counterbalanced. Thus Germany is not better off, but rather worse off, today; and six months after the application of the Young plan the possibility of its execution appears doubtful. As for the evacuation, "the persistently adjourned decision to take a step long awaited greatly enfeebled its significance, especially as it was not taken without the imposition of new demands."

Moreover, Dr. Bruening remarks that the French put the problem of security in the forefront, and surely this denotes a persistent distrust of Germany. He adds:

> It may be that France will recognize that in presence of a disarmed people, whose frontiers are open on all sides, and which is surrounded by neighbors armed to the teeth, it is impossible to continue to oppose the demand for security to the legitimate desire of disarmament, without throwing doubt upon solemnly signed treaties of which France itself is the author. In the German view, all states have an equal right to security.

It is urged in France that whatever concession is made to Germany will simply provoke fresh clamors for further concessions. Dr. Bruening frankly says that Germany's foreign policy, like the foreign policy of other states, has many objectives that have not yet been reached. Germany does not yet possess the full sovereignty which corresponds to its situation as a great power. He adds—and this is the most important part of his declaration:

> As long as endures a state of affairs which is not natural, and which was established more than ten years ago to reap the benefit of forces created by the war, Germany will endeavor, by all the pacific means at its disposal, to modify the situation; and, as in the past, will present its legitimate claims, the satisfaction of which, far from provoking trouble, will serve to advance the cause of peace.

It is clear from this statement that Germany seeks the revision of the Young plan, calls for the disarmament of other nations, or, in the alternative, its own freedom in order that it may enjoy equal security, and strives for the revision of a treaty which was imposed upon it and which contains territorial and political provisions which are incompatible with Germany's sovereignty. It is equally clear that Germany prefers peace to war, and will employ pacific means; but it is also implied that, as the satisfaction of its needs will consolidate peace, so the nonsatisfaction of its needs will render peace more precarious. Dr. Bruening chooses his phrases carefully, but he disguises neither the purpose of Germany nor the consequences of a failure to coöperate.

Always we come back to the problem of revision, and always are we compelled to ask whether there exists a competent body to reëxamine and readjust treaties that are challenged and are felt to be inapplicable to present conditions.

The Fluidity of Public Opinion

THE British Broadcasting Company is going to study public opinion by means of a nation-wide house-to-house canvass. On the fruits of this inquiry the company will presumably base its educational programs. If it finds a sufficient number of enthusiasts for, say, the League of Nations, it will see that this interest is catered to.

A study of this sort is one of those quests the result of which leaves the inquirer almost as much in the dark as he was when he started. For the characteristic of modern opinion is its fluidity. It was not always so. A Victorian Scotsman, for example, once said that he would always vote Liberal because he was too conservative to change. Things are different today. People seem to be always in the process of changing.

The reason for this fluidity of opinion may perhaps be attributed to the fluidity of present-day institutions. Things are moving at such a pace that they are leaving the man in the street a little breathless and not a little doubtful. The business of government alone has become so complicated that few persons are able to follow it. They are therefore tending more and more to allow their opinion to be expressed for them by organizations which specialize in the intricacies of communal relations. This is in addition to the vehicle that has always been provided by the press.

In the broad issues of everyday life, of course, public opinion always has a chance to register itself, and then it is apt to be touched off by the press of events. All the more responsibility therefore attaches to those organizations which profess to keep their clientele abreast of the facts.

Liberty for Liberians!

IT IS anomalous that a republic established more than 100 years ago as a refuge for freed slaves, especially American Negroes befote and after the Civil War, should in 1931 be haled before the court of world opinion for still tolerating the discredited institution of human slavery.

Yet sixty-eight years after Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation struck the fetters from 3,000,000 American slaves, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has sent a sharp note to Liberia demanding that it take prompt measures to abolish slavery as it had agreed under the antislavery convention signed at Geneva in 1926 by thirty-six governments.

The President and Vice-President of the Negro republic resigned after an international commission of inquiry was created last April. The United States has made it clear that it will hold Liberia responsible for carrying out overdue reforms, on penalty of jeopardizing recognition of the new Liberian Government and imperiling good relations between the two countries.

The American note was dispatched following the failure of Liberia to take corrective action after the report of the international commission last September had disclosed the horrors of slavery and conscript labor, and implicated high officials and the army.

While the commission's report and Secretary Stimson's note raise the issue only in Liberia at the moment, the situation directs attention to the anachronism of the existence of slavery anywhere in the twentieth century. Viscount Cecil says that 5,000,000 human beings are still in bondage in various parts of the globe. The fact is an affront to the moral sense of the world. Difficulties—diplomatic, domestic and international—must patiently be solved before all these remnants of slavery can be abolished, but perhaps the focusing of world attention on the situation in Liberia may expedite action by all the signatories to the Geneva convention.

The twentieth century should not add another decade without effectuating a universal emancipation proclamation.

The American and English Languages

THE TIMES, of London, in an extract from one of its issues of 1830, recently drew attention to the fact that it is just about a hundred years ago that American influence upon British speech first became noticeable. And very unpopular that influence seems to have been! Mrs. Trollope remarked superciliously that the difference between English and American phrases was so great that Americans were convinced the English could not speak their own language properly.

This, of course, was a little foolish. One of the main factors in the strength and expressiveness of English speech is the facility with which it has always been ready to absorb new idioms, phrases, words, and locutions. In submitting to some degree of modification from across the Atlantic it was only being true to its own traditions. Moreover, it is well known that many importations into modern British speech, supposedly characteristically American, are in reality merely restorations of former English usage. "I guess" is good Chaucerian English. Similarly regarding the earliest known Americanism in the English language. In 1826 Miss Mitford wrote that "Society has been progressing (if I may borrow that expressive Americanism) at a very rapid rate." The use of "progress" as a verb was quite common in England in the sixteenth century, and even later, and, thanks to American influence, has again become so.

This transatlantic restoration of old words and expressions that Britain has herself forgotten is made possible by the fact that in the United States the printed form is a much more important criterion of correctness than it is in England, where the constantly varying pronunciation and usage of educated persons furnish the chief standard of speech. Thus in Britain words drop into oblivion with the passing fashions, but, since the printed expression is a comparatively enduring thing, the speech of lands where, like the United States, it exercises an influence upon conversation has in this respect an element of permanence that English English sometimes lacks.

On the City Frontier

CITY planning made gratifying strides in the United States during 1930, according to a summary put out by the Planning Foundation of America.

The year was characterized in part by an increasing willingness to carry the planning beyond the limits of the existing city into those fringes which constitute the city-to-be; in other words, to adopt county or regional planning. A city grows by taking in subdivisions just beyond its limits. The character stamped upon that ground in the platting of lots, streets, parks, school sites and so forth determines to a considerable extent the living conditions of its occupants fifty years hence when it has become an established part of the city.

Too long has this frontier of the city's growth been left a "no man's land" so far as regulation for the benefit and convenience of future citizens is concerned. California has taken perhaps the most far-reaching steps toward applying intelligent planning in this zone and making it stick. State laws there require counties to set up planning commissions and compel subdividers to file their plans for approval.

There is, of course, more than this to city planning. A large contribution to the untangling of street traffic problems can be made by such remapping of down-town arteries as is embodied in the $60,000,000 thoroughfare plan for Boston, the planning foundation points out.

The Legislature of New Jersey is credited by city planners with having enacted in 1930 the most effective city planning act adopted in the United States thus far. This act, following closely the standard act of the Department of Commerce, raises planning commissions above the plane of mere advisory boards writing essays on municipal development and gives legal standing to their plans, clothing the commissions with authority to prevent projects in conflict with the master plan unless overruled by a two-thirds vote of the town or city council.

Every now and then someone raises the question of whether cities of the future will not become too congested and oppressive to be fit places for human habitation. The steps being taken in scores of localities all over the United States and in other countries toward more enlightened control of city growth indicate that the cities of the future may be not less, but more, cheerful places in which to live.

A Great Philanthropist

IT IS reported that William H. Taft once said, "Nathan Straus is a great Jew, and the greatest Christian of us all." Certainly in all the elements of Christianity which teach brotherly love and practical helpfulness the great Jewish philanthropist qualified far better than many professing Christians. For it was more than money that he gave. He gave a great love for humanity, irrespective of race or creed. And he gave a zeal which found or made a way to help when others saw no way.

The eldest of three notable brothers—Isador was a great merchant and Oscar a distinguished diplomatist—he went to New York from Georgia in 1865 after the Civil War had wiped out the family savings. He became part owner of two great department stores. But even in his early business days he found time and energy to help those in need. It was in 1892 that he began his best-known work—the establishment of pasteurized milk stations in New York to provide pure and cheap milk for children.

He was attempting virtually to revolutionize milk distribution in the city and he aroused the bitterest kind of opposition. He persisted. He won, and his popularity was so great that the Democratic nomination for Mayor was offered him. He preferred philanthropy, and enlarged the sphere of his giving to include causes and countries all over the globe. In late years his benefactions had been particularly directed to aiding the establishment of a Jewish home in Palestine, but even as early as 1912 he was devoting thought and money to the aid of both Jew and Arab in Palestine.

Others have given more in money, although possibly none in relation to wealth. He once said:

> Others measure my fortune by what I give. I give what I can, and not merely in proportion to what others who could do more are giving. I should be ashamed to give what I now give if I had any considerable part of the wealth which is accredited to me.

For many years he had dispensed more than his income. But he could not dispense the income of happiness which derives from investment in good works. Few human lives have been richer in that.

Icicles on the Bathing Suit

AT THIS season of the year a certain amount of public attention is attracted to a small but remarkable group of persons. Their pictures appear in rotogravure sections of the newspapers, and become animate in news reels on the screen. They are shown seated on ice floes or mounds of snow, or splashing in the breakers while miniature icebergs pose in the background. Their costume is the scant garb of the summer bather. Their expressions record unmixed delight, although (or is it because?) the temperature is given as somewhere in the neighborhood of zero.

But the remarkable part about them lies not so much in the performance as in the motive. In summer one puts on a bathing suit either to swim or to lie on the beach in patient quest of a coat of tan. But why put on a bathing suit in winter? Above all, why go out in it? Certainly not for the love of swimming; it is impossible for anyone, even Eskimos, to swim in winter seas. Nor can it be to bask on the ice in the interests of sun tan. And if one wishes simply to get wet all over with very cold water, a tub, a faucet and an open window on a winter's day will supply all that is needed. The background only will be lacking.

Is it, then, that the background supplies the motive? Background confers distinction, of course. There is no distinction in swimming in summer, or even in taking a cold tub. But to plunge over ice-covered sands into northern December waters is to be initiated into an exclusive brotherhood. Its members enjoy unique social privileges. They can rouse admiration and incredulous awe on the part of nonmembers. Membership is not dependent on family, intellect or skill, but only on a willingness to immerse oneself in water so cold that, once in, one wonders how it will be possible to get out.

The official dress is a bathing suit trimmed with icicles—simple, inexpensive and becoming. And it must be a satisfaction to claim as fellows and charter members such habitual and intrepid winter bathers as the seal, the walrus and the polar bear.

Editorial Notes

Figures may not lie, but the experience of Worcester, Mass., shows that unemployment figures can certainly be misleading. Out of an unemployment tabulation of 6000, a considerable proportion of those seeking work merely wanted a change of occupation, while others had sufficient incomes without working to provide for their needs. An unemployment census has its purpose, but clearly it cannot always be accepted as a gauge of actual distress.

Louisiana State University has abolished its undergraduate pledge against hazing, and has substituted a less repressive policy well suited to all schools: it will try to build up "a type of character that will refuse to take part in hazing."

Colorado's golden street, a five-mile highway with a crushed rock base containing $15,000 in gold ore, may cause taxpayers in other states to wonder whether perhaps their roads also were not built that way.

In the last periods of prosperity and of trade recessions, world market conditions have emphasized more than any recent political events the increasing interdependence of nations.

China's Ancient Virtues Shining Still

SHANGHAI

IN THE old days it used to be a common expression among the New England traders with China, the owners and masters of the tea clippers, that "a Chinaman's word is as good as his bond." And Dr. Wu Ting-fang, father of the present Chinese Minister at Washington, used often to talk of the Chinese bankers of his youth who lent unlimited sums upon the simple word of the borrower that he would repay at a certain time. "Lending on what you call 'collateral,'" said the distinguished Asiatic, "is nothing but pawnbroking."

Yet even in these days, when there is so much gloomy talk of the deterioration of the old China and the loss of the ancient virtues, one finds that some of them still exist, and in the most unexpected quarters. There is, here in Shanghai, a Mission to Ricksha Men, of whom there are said to be more than 50,000. Among its other activities it attempts to keep detailed records of such instances of outstanding honesty on the part of these overworked, underpaid coolies as would seem to refute the idea that sterling honesty is no longer an attribute of the Chinese masses.

* * *

It is interesting to glance through those records; and satisfying, too, for one finds irrefutable proof that the ancient virtues are not dead. For example, a ricksha "boy," one Li Yoong-foh, almost took away the breath of the officers of the Hongkew Police Station the other day by appearing with more than $800 in notes which, as he explained, a Chinese patron had left in his ricksha. Li, half fearful, went on to say that he had brought this well-fed Chinese more than two miles in his ricksha, in payment for which his patron had tendered him twenty-five Chinese copper cents, the equivalent of about four American pennies. He had remonstrated mildly, with the result that his customer had turned upon him in anger and beaten him severely with a heavy cane.

In the course of this activity the "taipan" had dropped the money which, after he had partially recovered himself, poor battered Li had found. Immediately he had hurried with it to the police station, but scarcely before his recent customer, full of wrath and suspicion, arrived at the same place. The "taipan," sighting Li, immediately advanced to the attack with the same cane, whereupon his lost money was presented to him. It is consoling, at any rate, to find that finally, relenting somewhat, he did compensate the ricksha "boy" to the extent of $15.

* * *

Then there is the story often told by a well-known foreign resident of the International Settlement who was shopping in Nanking Road one raw and wet Christmas Eve. He filled a ricksha with purchases and then, strangely enough, forgot what he had done and went home by tramcar. Late that evening he heard sounds of altercation at his front door. Going there he found the ricksha man trying to induce the Sikh watchman to summon his employer.

Altogether incredible as it may seem, this is what that overworked, underpaid, often abused Shanghai ricksha coolie had been doing. For hours on this cold, wet Shanghai winter night he had gone from shop to shop, as the name on the packages indicated their origin, trying to find the name and address of their purchaser. He had succeeded at last and immediately trotted off through the cold and wet to take the property to its owner. And you will be pleased to know that this particular coolie was enabled to take a long, long holiday from ricksha drawing.

* * *

There are many more. A European engaged a ricksha on the Bund and foolishly placed in it a box containing a large sum of money. Then, telling the "boy" to wait, he took a sampan across to the Pootung side of the river. All night long and until well in the next day the coolie obeyed his instructions. Then, unable to cope with the situation unaided, he went for his aged father, and together they spent the rest of the day walking up and down the Bund, and even a long distance down Broadway, looking for the possessor of the package left in the ricksha. Finally they found the man who, having returned to the Bund side of the river, had been unable to recall the place where he had left his ricksha. His relief now was great, and the coolie was liberally rewarded.

Recently a thief snatched a woman's hand bag in crowded Nanking Road. It was no real business of the ricksha coolie who chanced to see it, and furthermore the thief might very likely have been armed and apt to resent interference. Nevertheless, the "boy" abandoned his vehicle, ran several blocks after the thief and caught and held him until the police arrived. The coolie was rewarded by the Police Department with $25.

* * *

A foreign tourist, in Shanghai for the first time, made some purchases of silk to the value of $500. She engaged a ricksha and put the parcels in a second one which she directed to follow her to the home of a friend in the outskirts, where she was lodging. In the heavy traffic of Nanking Road in the afternoon she became hopelessly separated from the ricksha with the silk, but late that night it appeared. The coolie had followed as best he could the direction taken by the other ricksha, and then inquired at more than fifty houses until he found his customer.

For myself, these stories do not surprise me, for I know the Shanghai ricksha coolie and, taking him by and large, I would trust him with all my possessions. I have had many evidences of his loyalty and if, as my acquaintances here insist, I persistently and consistently overpay him, it is merely a question of giving a few more coppers of very small value indeed—to me.

My hopes for China's future are based on such as the ricksha "boy," for he is characteristic of the great mass of the Chinese people, who care nothing about extraterritoriality and who only ask for a little rice a day—and peace. Nor do I believe that the ancient virtues of China are dead, however desperately the extremists and a certain element of so-called "students" are trying to make it appear. I have seen them exemplified too often, in such fashion as I have set forth here, and in many another. I do not despair of the Chinese people, and I think that their ancient virtues will bring them through present difficulties.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE Société des Gens de Lettres, supported by several members of Parliament, is attempting to obtain the passage of a law which would bring revenue to the state from the publishing of books on which the copyright has expired. Copyrights in France are good for fifty years after the decease of an author, or, in the case of works published posthumously, fifty years from the date of publication. After that period has expired, anyone may make new printings without paying any royalty. It is proposed that revenue obtained from such a source should go to form a state fund to be used in aiding needy authors. Publishers, on the whole, are opposed to the project.

Copyrights and State Revenue

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France's older colonies, notably Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion, export more goods to France than they import from the mother country. In the case of newer colonies, the reverse is true. The Minister of Colonies, in a recent address, explained this situation by saying that only the older overseas establishments had had an opportunity to develop their resources consistently and effectively. But a writer in Actualités finds another explanation for this fact. He points out that the colonies in question not only are older, but are the only ones which have been admitted to share in the democratic government of France, and that the experiment of democracy has certainly been a success in these territories, from the economic point of view. It is, he maintains, the democratic régime which has promoted the increase of prosperity, first, by the suppression of slavery, and secondly, by the creation of small individual proprietors. The Governor-General of Indo-China recently made a speech in which he advocated the encouragement of small landowners in France's Far Eastern possessions.

Who Wants to Go to Indo-China?

* * *

The activities of the Touring Club de France are very widespread. The organization has a membership of no less than 230,000, and its budget for 1930 amounted to 10,000,000 francs ($400,000). It devotes itself largely to helping French people on holidays and foreign visitors to have a good time. It has twenty-three committees which look after such questions as touring by air, land or water, roads and traffic, mountain climbing, regional art exhibits and museums, hotels, camping and even the fight against noise in the cities. Its headquarters in the Avenue de la Grande Armée have recently been enlarged to house its various services. The club library consists of over 10,000 volumes on touring, and has a photographic section which comprises 100,000 photographs of places in France for the use of members and lecturers.

Touring Club Has Many Activities

* * *

The wits and wags of Paris are hinting that some of the vast store of gold which encumbers the vaults of the Bank of France might be put to a useful purpose in regilding the dome of the Invalides. The job would cost about $120,000, and the Ministry of Fine Arts feels that such a large expenditure for such a purpose, while undoubtedly having artistic merit, might not deserve the name of economy. Since the great dome was built in 1670, it has been regilded twice. It will probably have to wait its turn for another coat of gold leaf, since other repairs to the famous old building have claimed precedence in the Administration's budget. Almost 500,000 people are said to visit the Invalides each year, either to view the tomb of Napoleon or to go through the Army Museum.

Is Dome Regilding "Economy"?

* * *

Jules Romain promises to become as ubiquitous in Paris as Noel Coward is in London. His "Donogoo" is being presented at the Théâtre Pigalle, his "Musse" is the attraction at the Atelier, his "Knock" is to be seen at the Comédie des Champs Elysées, and recently his "Boën" took its place in the repertory of the Odéon. "Boën," the author's latest comedy, is a sort of dissertation on the futility of seeking great wealth. Its central figure is a self-made man who, having devoted most of his life to amassing a large fortune, finds to his great surprise that there are many people who do not put so high a value on money as he does, and yet who appear to be quite happy.

A Playwright of Many Plays

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Ancient Coptic tapestries collected by John W. Reish, a member of the American colony in Paris, have been presented to the French Government, and will take their place among the Egyptian antiquities in the Louvre. The tapestries comprise thirty pieces and are almost perfectly preserved in color and design. Their acceptance for the Louvre collection is a formal recognition of the donor's expert judgment and the painstaking researches which have yielded him such rich returns. Mr. Reish has given similar treasures to museums and galleries in the United States, but his latest gift has added significance as being a token of Franco-American friendship.

Coptic Tapestries in the Louvre

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Gift and Giver

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several dry cleaning and pressing establishments in one of the mid-western cities which has been particularly hard hit by the so-called slump have just announced that they will clean and press without charge and mend at half price any garments which are left in their care for charitable distribution.

To one who has done social service work, an offer of this kind seems to meet a definite need. So often when one casts a garment aside one hesitates to send it along to a less fortunate brother because it seems so shabby. Adequate cleaning, pressing and mending would seem to demand the services of a professional, however, and one begins to wonder whether the garment is worth the probable cost of such treatment. One decides to send the money instead, or perhaps lays the garment aside to be dealt with later, and the kindly impulse is forgotten in the rush of busy winter days.

Thorough cleansing, pressing and a bit of judicious tailoring, however, can work wonders with such garments, and when they emerge from the shop much of their pristine jauntiness has been restored. Nor is the usefulness of the gift confined to its services as clothing. The thought which has taken care to restore the coat to respectability warms the heart, just as the coat itself warms the body, for with the gift goes something of the giver.

St. Louis, Mo. MRS. PAUL C. DIETZ.

Recommended for Vacation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago certain opinions were expressed editorially as to vacations for words that have done more than their share of work. May not this mark of appreciation be extended to a few hard-working phrases? If so, I would like to commend for consideration "ringing down the centuries."

Kirkwood, Mo. GERRY H. BARNES.